# Daily Report

# Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-137
Monday
18 July 1988

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*FBIS-LAT-88-137* *18 July 1988*

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## Cuba

### Castro Presides at PCC Central Committee Plenum

*FL1507124588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] The seventh plenum of the PCC Central Committee began yesterday afternoon. It was presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other members of the Politburo and Secretariat. At the beginning of the meeting, tribute was paid to Flavio Bravo and Brigadier General Francisco Cruz Bourzac, who died during the period since the previous session.

At Fidel's suggestion, Sugar Industry Minister Juan Herrera reported on the positive results of the last sugarcane harvest and the preparations being made for the next one.

The plenum also analyzed and discussed the transportation situation, which was reported by Transportation Minister Diocles Torralba. It was noted that the situation regarding city buses in Havana and the rest of the provincial capitals is one of the most serious and irritating problems the country is facing at this time. The Central Committee considered the recommendation of a set of measures which would make it possible to speed up the completion and delivery to the capital of 250 articulated buses. They could begin operating in September.

The seventh plenum examined the Light Industry Ministry report presented by Antonio Esquivel. Special attention was paid to the situation concerning production and distribution of toothpaste. Likewise, Esquivel spoke on the favorable progress of the textile industry and stressed the efforts textile workers are making. The cooperative production proposal submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was approved. It was said that the establishment of new factories created in our country as a result of this cooperation should mainly benefit the eastern provinces.

The report of Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo was heard at the end of the first working session of the Central Committee plenum. The seventh plenum will continue today.

### Further on Plenum

*FL1607015488 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] The seventh plenum of the PCC Central Committee is being held at Havana's Palace of the Revolution. The meeting is presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the other members of the Politburo and Secretariat. [passage omitted]

The critical situation of inter-provincial passenger transportation was discussed. In this connection, the conferees noted the need to start national production of buses in order to save foreign exchange and to begin replacing vehicles from capitalist countries. Instructions were given to organize a campaign to get as many passengers as possible to use rail transportation, which is not being fully exploited. [passage omitted]

There was also a proposal to continue to cut down on the number of norms in order to be able to apply more rational and practical forms of organization and control to all those activities where they are required. [passage omitted]

### Angolan Situation Reported

*FL1607133088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has closed the seventh plenum of the Central Committee. Fidel gave an extensive report on the development of the military situation on the Angolan front. He also said it was essential to instruct cadres and workers of sugar agroindustrial complexes not to take vacations in July and August in order for them to participate in sugarcane field weeding activities. Likewise, the commander in chief used as an example the workers of the new Las Tunas lamination plant who pledged not to take vacations until this project is completed in October.

### Various Reports Presented

*FL1607171588 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] The seventh plenum of the PCC Central Committee ended in the early morning hours today. The closing speech was made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The meeting had resumed yesterday morning with the reports from the organs of the state central administration. Continuing the analysis, the commander in chief emphasized the importance for the country of ensuring production exceeding 8 million tons of sugar this next harvest. He reiterated that the maximum effort has to be made to clear the canefields in July and August. Fidel stated that the cadres and workers of sugar agroindustrial complex must be urged not to take vacations during these months. Instead, they should postpone them for later so as to ensure that the job will be done.

Speaking at the plenum, Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo reported that the sector proposes to catch 16,500 tons of fish. With relatively simple investment in the construction of breeding stations in several provinces, the figure could go up in a relatively short time to as much as 45,000 tons a year. The commander in chief gave instructions for the immediate implementation of this integral plan with the decisive participation of the party in the provinces. He pointed out that the idea of reaching the goal of 20,000 hectares of tanks for shrimp breeding should be kept in mind by means of carrying out an intensive schedule to guarantee the export plan.

The report by Communications Minister Manuel Castillo Rabasa concentrated on the topic of telephones, a critical area in Havana. In connection with this matter, Fidel stressed that as the present critical situation is overcome, thought should be given in the future to fairer formulas for the installation of new telephones which will take into account the qualifications and needs of the applicant.

Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez presented an extensive report on the rectification process in his area. He noted the favorable results in this school term. The plenum paid particular attention to the material state of the educational centers and the pending needs for repairs and maintenance. Barbara Castillo, alternate member of the Central Committee, referred to the work program of the publications industry and to the initial results of the measures taken to unify and reorganize this industry. The Central Committee learned from her report that the situation with regard to publication of textbooks this year is more favorable, as more than 14 million books have been printed. After hearing that 54 million books will be printed for the public this year, the commander in chief discussed the excessively low prices of our publications. He suggested that more rational prices be studied which, among other objectives, would help educate the public in the appreciation and care of books.

Another official who gave a report to the Central Committee was Construction Minister Homero Crabb, who spoke of the process of reorganizing the construction workers. Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret then talked about the work to improve university teaching, and Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera in turn spoke about the application of the new penal code. On this last point, the commander in chief reiterated the importance of education, ethics, the family, and living conditions in crime prevention.

At the end of the meeting, Fidel briefed the plenum on the evolution of the military situation on the southern front in Angola and the present state of the quadripartite negotiations.

### Plenum Closing Reported

*FL1607184588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] The seventh plenum of the PCC Central Committee ended in the early morning hours today. The closing speech was made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee plenum continued with the report of Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo. [passage omitted] Comparing the large currency investment proposed for a high seas fishing fleet and the results a modest investment could yield in breeding stations, Comrade Fidel noted the need to give more thought to where and how the country invests its resources. Comrade in Chief Fidel Castro noted that on investment matters, the country cannot think at the level of ministries but at a national level. He added that this demands centralized decisions based on objective criteria and solidly based comparisons to see what brings better yields and what is more convenient.

The report by Communications Minister Manuel Castillo Rabasa focused on the topic of telephones, considered an especially critical situation in Havana. To solve the problems of deteriorating old telephone stations in the capital and the poor condition of networks, the participants of the meeting were told a program is being carried out which includes the installation of new lines and cables with projections until the year 2000. This will facilitate the development of domestic industries for the production of cables, equipment, and other components. [passage omitted]

Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret then gave a detailed explanation on the work to improve university teaching, especially the link between study and productive activities, the establishment of broad profile specialties, scientific research, and the preparation of the new study plans.

Finally, Justice Minister Juan Escalona informed the plenum on the results of the implementation of the new penal code. He underscored the positive effect this has had, since it has considerably reduced the penal population, freed tribunals of the burden of an excessive number of cases related to incidents which are not considered crimes, and, above all, allowed authorities to concentrate the main weight of their forces in the strong and unyielding struggle against true criminals.

At the end of the meeting, Fidel briefed the plenum on the evolution of the military situation on Angola's southern front and the present state of the quadripartite negotiations.

### R. Castro Attends Reception Hosted by Akhromeyev

*FL1607113788 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the FAR, attended a reception last night at the USSR Embassy hosted by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR.

Akhromeyev is in Cuba heading a high-ranking military delegation responding to an invitation extended by the minister of the FAR. FAR and Soviet Armed Forces officers attended the reception.

Shortly before the reception, Akhromeyev and the delegation he heads, accompanied by Raul, placed a floral wreath the foot of the mausoleum to the Soviet internationalist soldier in our capital.

During the 4th day of his visit to our country, always accompanied by the FAR minister, Akhromeyev visited several units and military installations of the Western Army.

### Risquet Meets With Zimbabwe's Mugabe

*FL1507172088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has met in Harare with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. The meeting took place at the presidential protocol room of Harare International Airport shortly before President Mugabe left for Maputo, where he will attend the 9th Southern African Development Coordination Conference and the 15th frontline summit meeting.

During the meeting, which took place in a sincere and cordial atmosphere, Risquet conveyed a message from Fidel Castro Ruz, supreme leader of Cuba, addressed to the chief of the Zimbabwean state and president of the Nonaligned Movement.

### Attends Dinner for UK's Kinnock

*FL1507195888 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Leaders from Zimbabwe, Cuba, and Great Britain have agreed in Harare on the urgent need to resolve the conflict provoked by the racist Pretoria regime in southern Africa which seriously threatens world peace. These remarks were made during a dinner held for British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock, to which Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo, was also invited.

Presidency Minister [as heard] Joshua Nkomo denounced the destabilizing and aggressive policy of Pretoria against the Frontline States, as well as the illegal occupation of Namibia. He compared the South African regime with that of Adolf Hitler and facist Germany.

For his part, the British Labor leader stressed the importance of sanctions against South Africa's regime of racial segregation, and he gave assurances that his party would do everything possible to apply these.

### Perez de Cuellar, Aldana Discuss Four-Way Talks

*FL1507181088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has met with PCC Secretary Carlos Aldana, who explained the Cuban assessment of the quadripartite talks on southwestern Africa held in London, Cairo, and New York. An Angolan-Cuban delegation, a South African delegation, and representatives from the United States have participated in those encounters.

The Cuban official noted that the United Nations should be linked to the process because the solution of the conflict depends on the fulfillment of Resolution No 435 for the independence of Namibia. Aldana characterized as constructive the New York round of talks and asserted there is still a long way to go.

### Cape Verde Official Holds Talks at ANPP

*FL1507012288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the PCC Central Committee and acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has received Joaquim Silva at ANPP offices. Silva is second vice president of the Cape Verde National Assembly. During the talks, they discussed the structure and functioning of the two government organs, as well as other issues of mutual interest. Silva conveyed the respect and admiration the Cape Verde people and government feel for the Cuban people and their revolution.

Silva will be a guest at the third regular period of sessions of the ANPP's third legislature, which will begin on 18 July at the Palace of Conventions.

### People's Council Created in Sancti Spiritus

*FL1507203188 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1912 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Report by Perez Madrigal]

[Text] The first people's council was created in Meneses, Sancti Spiritus Province. This is another step toward the perfection of socialist democracy.

Rodobaldo Diaz was elected president of this new organization responsible for facilitating the solution of problems in the area, as well as guaranteeing and maintaining the level of services.

In the ceremony creating the people's council in Meneses, Raul Mantilla, section chief of the PCC Central Committee, said that this step is in response to the fulfillment of the party program as a new way of giving the people greater participation in the government.

The consultative organ also has the mission of promoting and organizing the social projects in its jurisdiction with the support of the masses and in accordance with the plans approved and availability of local resources.

## Dominican Republic

### Minister on Contra Meeting in Santo Domingo

*PA1607172588 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0450 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Santo Domingo, 15 Jul (REUTER)—Nicaragua has expressed to the Government of the Dominican Republic its concern over the meeting that the contras are scheduled to hold in Santo Domingo this weekend, according to Nicaraguan Ambassador to the Dominican Republic Danilo Valle.

Acting Dominican Republic Foreign Minister Fabio Herrera Cabral stated to the news media that the Nicaraguan rebels' meeting is private and has not received support.

Valle emphasized that Nicaragua is annoyed by the fact that the Dominican Republic, "which was such an excellent host a few months ago for the negotiations between the contras and the Sandinists, now lets the groups and persons who threatened only 2 days ago to carry out attacks against Nicaraguan Government leaders to come here and organize themselves."

For his part, Herrera Cabral stated that "the (Dominican) Government will not let the assembly issue untimely declarations that go beyond the strictly private character of the meeting or in any way affect the cordial relations we have with the Nicaraguan Government."

The contra leaders, who will elect a new directorate for the rebel movement, are scheduled to arrive this evening.

## Haiti

### Decentralized Project Coordination Agency Formed

*FL1507205988 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] In a decree dated 14 July 1988, the military government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy creates within the Commissariat for National Promotion and Public Administration a decentralized agency called the National Office for the Coordination of Micro-Projects with its headquarters in Port-au-Prince.

The mission of this office is essentially to facilitate voluntary participation of the rural population in identifying their needs, defining their priorities, and implementing micro-projects retained by the executive. The office will be administered by a coordinator with the assistance of several development agents.

The mission of the coordinator of this new office is:

1. To receive and approve specific projects (?that have been identified and studied).

2. To establish the schedule for the execution of these projects.

3. To provide financing and technical support.

4. To evaluate the socioeconomic impact of the micro-projects.

There will be a development agent assigned to each one of the administrative districts in question. For example, there will be 12 districts in the Department of the Artibonite, 6 in the Department of the Center, 10 in the Department of Grande Anse, 10 in the Department of the North, 6 in the Department of the Northeast, 4 in the Department of the Northwest, 12 in the Department of the West, 8 in the Department of the Southeast, and 9 in the Department of the South.

Article 6 of this decree states that, within the territorial limits of these districts, the task of the development agents will be:

1. To help the rural population form community action councils and production and consumer cooperatives.

2. To collect, examine, and record in their files the requests formulated by the rural populations.

3. To ask for technical and financial intervention from the government in order to carry out the projects.

4. To encourage the population's voluntary participation in order to get several projects started.

5. To set up a management committee to carry out each project.

Article 7 states that all the administrative districts in question belonging to a single geographic department are placed under the control of a coordinating committee made up of three development agents.

In Article 8, we see that this coordinating committee is charged with:

1. Making sure that the projects are in harmony with the needs of the population affected.

2. Ensuring that the project dossiers conform with the directives of the national coordinator.

3. Bringing into line specific projects affecting several administrative districts.

4. Sending project dossiers to the national coordinator with the appropriate recommendation.

5. Supervising all development activities in the administrative districts that fall under its territorial jurisdiction.

Article 9 says that in carrying out these tasks, the development agents may benefit from the support of the councils for the administration of the rural sections, communal administrative councils, military organizations, and government services established in these different administrative districts.

Article 10 says that the technical provisions and specifications, preparation of financing, and implementation of these specific projects will be determined by the Commissariat for National Promotion and Public Administration. Thus, the commissariat will determine the technical aspects, preparation of financing, and implementation of these projects.

Article 11 says that the development agents are appointed by commission by the head of the executive and (?the commission goes into effect immediately). Thus, they will be paid normally each month.

Article 12 states that there will be a presidential decree on the special status of the development agents.

Article 13 says that the present decree eliminates all laws or dispositions thereof, all decrees or dispositions thereof, and all law-decrees or dispositions thereof that may be contrary to it and it will be published and carried out by all the ministers, each acting in his sphere of competence.

This, then, is a decree issued from the National Palace on 14 July 1988, in the 185th year of independence, creating a decentralized agency within the Commissariat for National Promotion and Public Administration. This decentralized agency is called National Office for the Coordination of Micro-Projects, and its headquarters is in Port-au-Prince.

The decree is signed by Lt Gen Henri Namphy, president of the military government, and all 11 ministers.

The ceremony to install the people composing the new agency, its coordinator, and the development agents will take place late this afternoon at the National Palace.

Chief of state Gen Henri Namphy will speak at the ceremony.

**New, Locally Financed Business To Open 15 Jul**
*FL1407230688 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 14 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] A new business, Haiti Compact, will open tomorrow, 15 July. It is a Haitian business, with Haitian investors, Haitian raw materials, and Haitian employees.

That hum in the background is not that of an ordinary machine. It is the only one of its kind in Haiti. It will produce pressboard panels in Drouillard on National Highway No 1. This new business, which will be inaugurated tomorrow, has 21 employees. [passage omitted] The initial investment is estimated to be $0.5 million and all the capital is Haitian.

**Further on Factory**
*FL1507221488 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held this morning to inaugurate Haiti Compact, a factory that makes pressboard, which is compacted wood used in construction. The pressboard is made from local raw materials such as cane-trash.

The ceremony was attended by several prominent figures from the private sector and by representatives of the government.

This factory employs, for the time being, 30 workers. It cost the entrepreneur, Mr Louis Desrouleaux, $1 million. This is a new industry for Mr Desrouleaux, who is this plant's PDG [president and director general]. [passage omitted]

During his speech inaugurating the plant, Mr Desrouleaux made a few suggestions to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[Begin Desrouleaux recording] (?In this particular case), I will allow myself to suggest to the Department of Commerce and Industry authorities:

1. That customs duties on competing products such as pressboard, hardboard, and plywood be increased, in order to help a new industry that uses Haitian plant by-products.

2. That the issuing of licenses to import the above mentioned competing products be stopped.

3. That our products be used by contractors working for the government within the framework of the government's housing policy.

We worked as a team in setting up this business, and it is in that same spirit that we intend to pursue operations. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Dessalines Sugar Mill Closes; Problems Noted**
*FL1507213688 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Report by Les Cayes correspondent Guy Delva]

[Excerpt] The Dessalines sugar mill closed its doors last night at midnight. Sugar mill officials explain that despite all their efforts to continue the sugar harvest, they are obliged to stop because taking the cane from the planters is one thing; finding the money to pay for it is something else.

What is worse, the cane has already lost its sucrose. It does not have a good yield any more, and the mill's administration is running up debts.

Thus, the director told us they are obliged to put an end to the sugar harvest for this year. They are going to work toward a better harvest next year. [passage omitted]

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Amendment to Export Processing Zone Bill Fails

*FL1407161588 Bridgetown CANA in English*
*1953 GMT 13 Jul 88*

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 13, CANA—The Trinidad and Tobago Government failed on Tuesday to secure an amendment to its controversial free trade zones bill when senators sought more time to study the legislation.Senate president Michael Williams cast the deciding vote against the amending motion in a senate depleted by late arrivals and vacationing members. The vote went 12-11 against the change which seeks to switch responsibility for export processing zones from the president to the relevant minister. Government spokesmen said rushed debate on the export processing zone (EPZ) bill in the Lower House, which only ended on Monday night, had not allowed time for the new amendment to be circulated on Tuesday.

The bill will allow establishment of an authority to supervise the setting up and running of EPZ's here. The first such zone is planned for the modern central Trinidad port area of Point Lisas.

Leader of government business in the Senate, Alloy Lequay, told reporters the defeat was not a problem since he understood the vote was against the rushed nature of the amendment rather than the EPZ proposal. Lequay said the amendment will be back before the Senate at its next regular sitting next Tuesday.

The opposition said the vote was a lesson to an administration which had laid legislation for such zones and then allowed the initiator of the bill, Industry Minister Senator Ken Gordon, to fly off to Hong Kong to negotiate for investment on the basis of legislation yet to be voted upon. Gordon had explained that the trip was organised to catch Far Eastern businessmen before their vacation periods so that free trade zones could be a reality here by year-end.

### PRI Issues Communique on Election Results

*PA1707040588 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Communique released by the PRI; date and place of issue not given]

[Text] 1. According to official results, Carlos Salinas de Gortari won the 6 July election by absolute majority.

2. Out of every 10 votes for president, the PRI received 5.4, the National Democratic Front [FND] received 3.1, and the National Action Party [PAN] received 1.7. [sentence as heard]

3. Salinas de Gortari triumphed in 27 states.

4. Out of 300 federal electoral districts, the PRI won by absolute majority in 249, PAN won in 31, and FND in 20.

The PRI expresses its appreciation to those who cast their votes for Salinas de Gortari for president and his candidates for deputies; expresses respect for those citizens who cast their votes for another candidate; and affirms its pledge to struggle legally for full respect of the right to vote and obedience to the people's will.

### Further on Communique

*PA1807043788 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0140 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] An official communique issued by the PRI states that the party will continue to abide scrupulously by the law and adds that only the organizations designated by the Constitution and the Federal Electoral Code are qualified to issue rulings on the latest electoral process.

The PRI emphasizes that there is no doubt about the national victory won by its candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The document indicates that the PRI has filed a protest concerning several cases in federal electoral districts and the assembly of representatives for the Federal District, adding that it has enough evidence to prove its charges.

The PRI adds that an electoral victory cannot be claimed if it is not based on a tally of votes because it represents an irresponsible and antidemocratic attitude, which is not conducive to the nation's independent development.

Meanwhile, Miguel Acosta Romero, president of the Tribunal of Electoral Litigation, said the best proof of the honesty of the electoral process is the fact that the political parties can file their complaints in court. He said 47 [number as heard] complaints have been filed by 6 political parties: The PRI has filed 6; the National Action Party has filed 16; the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution has filed 7; the Mexican Socialist Party has filed 4; the Popular Socialist Party has filed 5; and the Cardenista Front for National Reconstruction Party has filed 8. Acosta Romero emphasized that each case is being reviewed by the tribunal.

### Cardenas Followers Rally in Mexico City

*PA1707042188 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] Followers of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas rallied at El Zocalo [the main square in downtown Mexico City] at noon today. At 1030, they began a march, which took them from the Monument to the Revolution to Constitution Plaza.

Former PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] presidential candidate Rosario Ibarra de Piedra also attended the event. In addition, former PAN [National Action Party] presidential candidate Manuel J. Clouthier said in Hermosillo, Sonora, that it is necessary to defend the votes of his party.

The Mexican Democratic Party said that it has formed no alliance with any political organization.

## Honduras

### 5 U.S. Soldiers Wounded in San Pedro Sula

*PA1707184888 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Jul (AFP)—Five U.S. soldiers stationed in Honduras were shot and wounded early this morning in San Pedro Sula, in the northern part of the country. The soldiers were reportedly shot by terrorists who previously had placed a bomb in the soldiers' vehicle.

According to unofficial reports, the incident—which has been confirmed without details by the U.S. Embassy—occurred when the soldiers were leaving a discoteque between 0500 and 0600. The discoteque is located near the 105th Infantry Brigade headquarters in San Pedro Sula.

### Further on Attack

PA1807034788 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish at 2331 GMT on 17 July interrupts a sports program it is airing to make the following announcement: "Once our sports programs have concluded, we will be offering you more information on the shooting of the nine [figure as heard] U.S. Army soldiers. The soldiers were shot last night, rather early this morning. Five of the soldiers are reported in serious condition, while the other four are in stable condition. We are awaiting a report from Salvador Canales Espinoza, our correspondent in San Pedro Sula."

At 0236 GMT on 18 July, the station carries a recorded interview with U.S. Embassy spokesman Charles Barkely in Tegucigalpa on the attack. Following the interview, the station announcer says: "We have just been talking about the possibility that this kind of terrorist action will increase in Honduras. This incident can only be compared to the Zona Rosa incident in El Salvador and the attack on a cafeteria in Greece. The situation of U.S. soldiers in Honduras is of great concern since this is a small country and U.S. soldiers visit the brothels around the country every weekend. A similar incident, which could endanger the lives of many Hondurans in those places, could occur again." The announcer then recalls an incident that occurred 6 years ago when a bus carrying U.S. military personnel was attacked.

## Nicaragua

### Ortega on U.S. Relations, Sugar Mill Closing

*PA1607222888 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1946 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[News conference held by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra with unidentified "U.S. and Italian television reporters" during the celebration of National Land Reform Day in Tisma "this morning"—recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Reporter] ... at least in the United States, this is being regarded as a reprisal, following the Nandaime incident, the expulsion of the U.S. ambassador, and the closing of LA PRENSA. Outside Nicaragua, these actions are regarded as reprisals. I want to know why the FSLN picked this time to do this sort of thing.

[Ortega] We did not pick the moment; it was rather U.S policies that imposed the moment. The United States is encouraging an escalation of the war. It was not only the Nandaime incident. There was also the incident in the mountains where the counterrevolutionaries killed children. They killed minors, children! I am talking about children 5, 4, and 3 years old. We are reacting to criminal actions. The U.S. Embassy here is politically encouraging these actions. Criminal actions are logically punished anywhere in the world, including the United States.

[Reporter] Mr President, with all due respect, these actions are not regarded this way in Washington, perhaps due to a lack of information. They are seen differently there. Moreover, these actions entail the risk that the U.S. Congress will (?renew aid) to the contras. What do you think [words indistinct] these measures will bring?

[Orteg] Latin American and developing countries are facing a country, a power—the United States—that is acting like an empire. That country has an imperialist mentality. That is why it cannot understand justice. Thus, whatever the United States does in the world is correct. However, when a country defends itself against [U.S.] crimes, that is not correct.

The United States is used to committing murder. It has been conducting a policy of war against Nicaragua. It has been murdering the Nicaraguan people all these years. It has been condemned by the International Court of Justice. However, the United States does not regard these actions as criminal actions. It continues to commit crimes against Nicaragua, and when Nicaragua defends itself against those crimes by using legal means, within a legal framework, then this is not understood in the United States. Then, [words indistinct] our responsibility [words indistinct] the responsibility of the United States. And the current U.S. Government is defending an interventionist policy, a policy of violating the laws of other countries, and is heedlessly violating Nicaraguan laws, because there is already an International Court of Justice verdict [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Do you recognize that this entails the risk...

[Ortega, interrupting] Well, yes, in fact, the problem is [words indistinct] the truth is at no time has it ceased receiving aid, financing, from the United States. The United States organized the counterrevolution; they have camps, they have logistical support. They have camps in Honduras that are receiving support from the Pentagon and the CIA, whose actions have President Reagan's total support. The United States is advising those people. Then, the argument that military aid

[words indistinct] U.S. aid is preventing peace from reigning in Central America, in Nicaragua, because what the United States is trying to do is kill the Esquipulas plan, the Sapoa plan.

[Reporter] Will you meet again with the contras despite all this?

[Ortega] Well, we have issued a proposal for a meeting.

[Reporter] My first question is [words indistinct] economic limitations, the deterioration of relations with the United States, and the expropriation of the sugar mill represent a change toward a more nationalist policy?

[Ortega] The measure taken concerning the sugar mill was specifically adopted for economic reasons. In other words, it should not be viewed within the political context of the confrontation with the United States. It is simply an enterprise that is, after all, a national assest that has been suffering acute deterioration. We recently promised to guarantee for a large sector of the population a supply of 5 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of rice, and 10 pounds of beans. Only those three products. Sugar has become a vital product for the Nicaraguan people's survival. Since the mill's production was decreasing due to a lack of attention—its owners and technicians live abroad—and they were not investing in the mill, even though they were receiving a certain amount of support, the measure had to be taken.

The other measures taken, the expulsion of Ambassador Melton, the temporary closure of the newspaper LA PRENSA, the indefinite closure of Radio Catolica, and the imposition of 6-month prison sentences on a group of people involved in political groups that were violating the law, have come in response to the military escalation.

The United States has been trying to kill the Sapoa and Esquipulas agreements. A major point of this escalation has been the resumption of counterrevolutionary military attacks on civilians. During the past weeks, several youths, several children, have been killed or wounded by the counterrevolution. There have been many people kidnapped. There has been a renewal of criminal actions. These political groups in Nicaragua, encouraged by the U.S. Embassy, were politically supporting these crimes. They are committing a crime that is punished in any country in the world.

[Reporter] Will there be a change in the government's economic policy?

[Ortega] We maintain our revolutionary plan of a mixed economy, nonalignment, and political pluralism in terms of a socialist orientation. Logically, the Sandinist revolution has a socialist orientation, which first seeks to help the workers, the peasants. We seek to engage all the other economic sectors in this effort to obtain a better and more just distribution of wealth.

[Reporter] In a recent interview, President Arias lauded the Sandinist government's efforts to talk with the opposition in accordance with the Esquipulas agreement. What is to be expected due to the recent deterioration in the political situation and with relations with the opposition?

[Ortega] The problem in the Central American peace efforts, because the peace plan... [changes thought] All of us Central American presidents signed the Esquipulas agreement. This plan is shared by all Central Americans. That is to say, we must take into consideration that there are problems in every Central American country, including Costa Rica, to a greater or a lesser degree. These problems have to do with the effort to strengthen self-determination, independence, and democracy in these countries. The five Central American countries designated the UN and OAS secretaries general and the representatives of the Contadora and Support Group countries to supervise this peace effort. This is known as the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission. This commission is responsible for assessing the implementation of the peace plan. This role was assigned to no specific Central American president, but to the UN and OAS secretaries general and the Central American countries.

President Arias' remarks have to be seen in the context of the fact that he also signed the agreement and that Costa Rica is part of this agreement, just as are Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Nicaragua's efforts to carry out the peace plan were acknowledged by the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission after touring the Central American countries. But we went even further with the Sapoa talks.

And what has been the Reagan administration's response? It escalated the war by launching new offensives against Nicaragua, resumed the economic embargo against our country, and did everything politically, diplomatically, militarily, and economically possible to asphyxiate and destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. The United States is thus trying to negate the possibility of a negotiated solution and impose a military solution. We do not disregard the possibility of a negotiated solution, but we are willing to take every measure to protect Nicaragua's institutions. The Esquipulas agreement clearly states that every effort must be made within the institutional framework of each Central American country.

[Reporter] One last question. What have been the achievements and the setbacks after 9 years of revolution?

[Ortega] Our greatest achievement has been that the Nicaraguan people, for the first time, have been able to write every aspect of their own history, be it economic or political. The Nicaraguan people have done this in true independence. But this effort of the people has collided with the U.S. policy to destroy the Nicaraguan people's desire for liberty. This policy intends to bind the Nicaraguan people again, as they were in 1821, when we freed ourselves from Spain, and until 1979. The Nicaraguan people were bound

by the imperialist policy. This knot was cut on 19 July 1979. The revolution has been consolidated during these 9 years, despite the U.S. Administration's 8-year effort to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

**Foreign Minister on Tunnermann Expulsion**

*PA1507214138 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1901 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[News conference held by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman with reporters at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [D'Escoto] ...in Washington with our Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann and other diplomats.

Statement: In its relations with other countries, the Nicaraguan Government—contrary to what has been the practice of the U.S. Government—has always implemented policies in keeping with international norms and principles. Contrary to the arrogant and disrespectful behavior characteristic of most U.S. diplomats in various parts of the world, especially in Central America—where even its allies have felt compelled to issue formal protests—Nicaraguan diplomats have always been known for their strict respect for the laws of the countries to which they are accredited and especially for their nonintervention in their host countries' internal affairs.

Regarding the persona non grata declaration of Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann and other Nicaraguan diplomats accredited to the White House, this is clearly an arbitrary action. This is a reprisal by a government with an 8-year history of criminal aggression against Nicaragua and which has been the object of a vigorous condemnation by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Declaring the Nicaraguan diplomats persona non grata is merely another manifestation of the Reagan administration's official criminal policy.

The Vienna Convention governing diplomatic relations clearly stipulates that each country has the sovereign right to declare diplomats accredited to their governments persona non grata without having to give any explanation or evidence of actual or alleged misconduct. Therefore, Nicaragua cannot accept the U.S. Government's arbitrary action taken in response to our justified measure regarding Ambassador Melton and other U.S. diplomats, who were declared persona non grata because of their open intervention in Nicaraguan internal affairs.

However, the Nicaraguan Government's position differs significantly from the measures taken by the Reagan administration against our diplomatic representation at the OAS. We fully and absolutely reject such measures because they constitute an act of aggression against our sovereignty and against the independence of the OAS. If such actions were accepted, it would be a mortal blow to the OAS.

We point out:

1. The Nicaraguan Government clearly and forcefully rejects the unfounded charges made by the U.S. Government against Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann and Major Pedro Sampson, permanent Nicaraguan representative and military attache before the Inter-American Defense Board, respectively. The Nicaraguan Government also rejects the statements made in this regard by the ill-famed Elliott Abrams, the principal promoter and apologist for the state terrorism practiced by the current U.S. Administration.

2. Nicaragua recognizes every person's obligation to respect the laws of the country in which he lives and, obviously, the status of a diplomat accredited to an international organization cannot be interpreted as a license to violate the laws of the country in which the organization is headquartered.

3. Nicaragua rejects the U.S. Government's presumption that it has the right to veto the appointment and status of OAS member states' representatives and officials. Such an appointment is a sovereign right and, therefore, an exclusive right of each member state—as is clearly stated in the OAS Charter.

4. The acceptance of the U.S. Government's presumption would be tantamount to accepting a dangerous precedent that would undermine the very foundations of the inter-American system, the OAS' independence, and the member states' sovereignty.

Since the ousting of the genocidal Somoza regime—which was imposed and maintained by the U.S. Government, and admired and defended by Ronald Reagan—Nicaragua has abided by the law and led the struggle for peace by respecting the people's right to self-determination and independence without foreign interference and pressure.

Nicaragua advocates regional peace by defending the OAS' independence and the OAS member states' sovereignty, which have been seriously threatened by the United States' measures against Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann and Maj Pedro Sampson. Therefore, the Nicaraguan Government assumes its responsibility in regard to the Nicaraguan people, the OAS, and all OAS member states and reasserts that it will continue to implement its policy of strictly abiding by the laws on international relations and respecting the laws of the countries to which its officials are accredited. This obviously includes U.S. laws.

Likewise, the Nicaraguan Government reasserts that it rejects the U.S. Government's accusations against Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann and Maj Pedro Sampson. The Nicaraguan Government also rejects the U.S. Government's assumption that it can arbitrarily assume the right to decree that a permanent representative to the OAS can no longer remain in his post.

Acknowledging that there is a controversy over the legal interpretation of the section of the OAS Charter dealing with the rights and privileges of member countries and the rights of the host country, and aware of the possibility that the organization's survival could be threatened by the wrong resolution of this controversy, the Nicaraguan Government insists that the controversy between Nicaragua and the United States over the interpretation of the charter regarding rights of member countries and rights of the host country should be urgently referred to the Inter-American Juridical Committee—the highest body interpreting U.S. statutory laws.

As of this moment, Nicaragua commits itself to abiding by the qualified opinion of that committee. For as long as this important controversy is not resolved by the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Nicaraguan Government will uphold the appointment of Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann as Nicaragua's permanent representative to the OAS as well as the appointment of Maj Pedro Sampson as military attache to the OAS and Nicaragua's representative at the Inter-American Defense Board.

We protest before the world the illegal withdrawal of the visa granted to Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann, Nicaragua's permanent representative to the OAS, who, along with Maj Pedro Sampson and other Nicaraguan diplomats, has been forced to leave Washington for Nicaragua this afternoon as a result of the Reagan administration's arbitrary action.

Nicaragua will wage another struggle in defense of peace by respecting the law. In this specific case, we are obligated to firmly defend the sovereign rights of OAS member countries and the regional organization's independence.

In contrast to the attitude of the imperial thug, who insists on soaking the noble U.S. people's flag with the innocent blood of the Nicaraguan people and on seeking funds to continue causing death, suffering, and destruction through the terrorists on his payroll, Nicaragua will always continue defending a Latin American principle—a principle of all the world's honest people—that peace means respect for others' rights.

We will continue defending our rights, but will strictly abide by international law.

Friends from the local and international media, this is the official declaration of the Nicaraguan Government in view of the situation created as a result of the abuse committed by the United States as host country of the OAS. The United States, acting in a completely illegal way, in a way that is contrary to what is established in the OAS Charter, in an arbitrary manner, has adopted measures that prevent our permanent representative to the OAS from continuing in his post.

If you have any questions, I will be happy to try to answer them.

[Collins] Mr Foreign Minister, my name is Collins, ABC Network. Would you be so kind as to read the key parts of the letter in English? I would like you to read the part that states that Nicaragua will take this case to the OAS Inter-American Juridical Committee and also the four points that you have just mentioned.

[D'Escoto] I do not have the letter in English here. [continues in English] Basically, what I have just said is that Nicaragua categorically rejects this abuse of power by the United States in its role as host country for the OAS. Article 140 of the OAS Charter clearly stipulates that each member state has the right to assign whomever it sees fit to represent it before the organization and that this representative, this diplomat, assigned to the OAS shall enjoy all the privileges and prerogatives that are indispensable for the independent carrying out of their tasks.

Obviously, if the United States had a veto power over who can be assigned as permanent representative or not, this would inhibit the independence of the organization. This would be an act of aggression; this would constitute an aggression against the sovereignty of the member states, and it would be a violation of Article 140.

In the case at hand, where the situation is of an ambassador who was already in possession of his duties, who was exercising his duties as permanent representative [words indistinct].

[Oppenheimer] Concerning the embassy in Washington...

[D'Escoto, interrupting] Please speak a little louder.

[Oppenheimer] Can you hear me now? Andres Oppenheimer from THE MIAMI HERALD. Concerning your embassy in Washington—not the OAS Embassy—has Nicaragua already submitted, or is it going to submit today or tomorrow, a new proposal to send another ambassador?

[D'Escoto] The truth is we have not thought about doing that for the time being. For the time being, and taking into consideration the fact that our diplomatic mission cannot remain without a head, a few days ago—after receiving the message from the State Department—we went ahead and advised the State Department—Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann did this—that in view of the fact that he was being forced to leave, Mrs Leonor Arguello de Huper would be the charge d'affaires. So that is the situation right now. Ambassador Tunnermann is now on his way to the airport; he is probably already boarding the airplane that will bring him back to Nicaragua.

[Weden] Mr Foreign Minister, Douglas Weden from UPI. I would like to know if you could explain to us and to the listeners from around the world the measures taken by the Nicaraguan Government this week, including the expulsion of U.S. diplomats and some other domestic measures. There is a lot of talk outside the

country concerning a deep radicalization of the Nicaraguan Government. Could you explain to us whether or not that radicalization exists, and if not, what has been the motive for these measures?

[D'Escoto] Yes. This is not exactly a subject I would like to refer to because we have already discussed it at length. I feel, however, that the U.S. attitude is surprising. First, it is a violation of all the laws ever written in any books, God-given or otherwise: the laws of God, international laws, and U.S. laws. And yet the United States has the nerve to present itself to the world as the defender of laws. The country that systematically murders our people has no qualms in presenting itself to the world as the country most interested in defending human rights. A murderous government. Yes, murderous. Our people are being murdered by that government that prevents Central American nations and other nations from around the world from becoming independent. And that is the government that speaks about democracy. What democracy can exist in a country like Honduras? However, President Reagan extols it as a marvel of democracy. Likewise, that Bush gentleman—you may remember that not very long ago in the Philippines, during his official visit to that country, he had no scruples in saying to all those people that Marcos was the incarnation of the American people's democratic ideal. Just look at that hypocrisy, that lack of coherence! What U.S. Government traitors have seized the ideals of the American people? We state this because that is where the values are being betrayed.

They are now, indeed, saying we are becoming radical. We are becoming radical because we have taken measures to silence the newspaper directed and financed by the CIA. That is true. And you know what is worse? Even though they know this is true, they have wanted to present it to the world as an independent newspaper, as a symbol of freedom of expression. Independent from what? It is probably independent from the will and the rights of the entire Nicaraguan population. Let us just imagine a hypothetical case in the United States: Let us suppose that a foreign superpower was organizing, directing, and financing military and paramilitary activities to destabilize the United States and to overthrow its government. Let us accept this hypothesis. Let us suppose that was happening and that, as a result, during the last 9 years more people had died due to this than in all of the wars in the United States' entire history.

Let us suppose, therefore, that this is the situation, and let us imagine that perhaps not the KGB but some other organization of this hypothetical superpower is financing a daily newspaper. Would these hypocritical defenders of freedom of the press defend that newspaper's freedom to be sold on the streets, to continue publication in the United States? I doubt it. Nicaragua has certainly been much more tolerant than the laws require and much more tolerant—a thousand times more tolerant—than the United States would have been or has been during war, and even during times in which U.S. territory has not been under attack.

You know very well what measures the United States took during World War II against certain U.S. citizens—a very large number indeed—who were detained solely because they were considered potential enemy sympathizers. The United States did this. Do you know the grandchildren of Japanese and German [as heard] nationals were sent to concentration camps and had their freedom limited because of the mere fact that they had Japanese blood in their veins? The United States said it had the right to do so because, on account of their heritage, those people represented a potential danger. We do not do this in Nicaragua. There are people here who are clearly involved in activities that would be characterized as betraying the homeland, as betraying the homeland, [repeats himself] in any country in the world. These are the people that have been punished.

Insofar as Ambassador Melton is concerned, (?I do not know if you have been here) in Nicaragua, but if you have been here during the past few weeks you will have noticed the totally incredible fact that Ambassador Melton was present at the meeting in which the need was proclaimed to create a government of national salvation, which is what I think they called it. In fact, other members of the diplomatic corps said: What a stupid guy, how does he dare be there? Well, we already know they may even finance all those activities because they are directing them. However, how does he dare, to what degree has the imperial brazenness reached, that he no longer cares to place the famous fig leaf over his interventionist dirty tricks?

This is the situation, so the question here is not any radicalism. The question here is to adopt indispensable measures to defend and maintain the sovereign rights and independence that the Nicaraguan people have recovered under the FSLN's leadership.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister [words indistinct]. If the Inter-American Juridical Committee rules that he can keep his post, can Tunnermann return to the United States?

[D'Escoto] Well, this would have to be... [changes thought] Thus far nothing says that he cannot. However, the United States is denying this right. They have taken away Tunnermann's visa. They have withdrawn his visa. That is to say—it is now 1330; 1430, 1530—the visa will expire within 2 hours. Therefore, he will be left undocumented and they have even announced that they will send their marshals to get Ambassador Tunnermann if he remains in their territory beyond 1730; that is to say, 1530 Nicaragua time and 1730 Washington time.

I think that if the United States had any complaint it should have submitted it, and there had to be, in view of the rejection by Nicaragua... [changes thought] Nicaragua is a law-abiding country, as people say, but the United States obviously is not. U.S. policy is characterized by its state banditry. That is what they are—outlaws [preceding word in English]. That is what it is, a convicted felon [preceding two words in English]. They have

been clearly convicted and are in contempt of court. The United States is the only country in history that continues to insist on committing crimes for which it has been convicted. This has never happened before. But, after all, is not the United States the biggest imperial power history has known? Is it not, as [Thomas] Enders told me once, infinitely larger than Nicaragua? And does not their wealth and military power give them the right to do as they please? This is their rationale—the rationale of the bully. That is why they are doing this. So, I think they will care little about any decision the Inter-American Juridical Committee may make.

However, I must confess that Nicaragua will resolutely continue this struggle that you want me to lead. We revolutionaries are idealists in this struggle to try and persuade the United States to be among those countries that respect the law, to stop acting arrogantly, to assume a more constructive attitude for peace, to stop fearing peace, and to stop sowing terror and spilling the blood of those who refuse to yield to their imperial will.

[Suarez] Mr Foreign Minister, Emilio Suarez from La Voz de Nicaragua. At yesterday's OAS debates in Washington, we heard the Costa Rican representative's statement, which came as a real surprise, because we considered it a Central American sister country that signed, along with Nicaragua and other countries, the Esquipulas agreements that seek peace. I want to hear your opinion—the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government—on the Costa Rican representative's behavior. In addition, I would like you to kindly explain to us the composition of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, because it is the top OAS organ that will look into this case.

[D'Escoto] I am glad you were surprised. I must sincerely say that Costa Rica's position does not surprise me. How can it surprise me when a few days earlier the Costa Rican foreign minister, while waiting for Mr Shultz' arrival in Costa Rica, publicly referred to Mr Shultz as a pilgrim of peace and a champion of democracy? Have you ever seen such obsequiousness? Let us not forget this sister country's position—not the position of the current government but of a previous administration—at an OAS meeting in which I participated during the Malvinas affair. What I want to say is that, unfortunately, once more I was not surprised—I was saddened. However, what can one do? Costa Rica's position was not unusual.

Regarding the composition of the Inter-American Juridical Committee: As I recall, there is a U.S. member, and there are members from Jamaica, Mexico, Honduras, Argentina, and Uruguay. The current president is a Peruvian, Roberto MacLean Ugarteche. The well-known former Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa is renowned for his respect for and knowledge of the law. He is also a member of the committee. The are some 10 members of different nationalities; currently this is more or less the committee's composition.

[Rioseco] Pedro Rioseco, PRENSA LATINA. Mr Foreign Minister, could you evaluate the seriousness of the precedent set by the expulsion of Ambassador Tunnermann—which you have described as a deadly blow—for Latin America, for the future of the OAS, and for the future of Latin American-U.S. relations?

[D'Escoto] The trouble is that there has never been a case like this since the OAS Charter was drafted. The previous regional organization was unbelievable. The United States had the right to cast a veto determining who could be members and who could participate. My speech at St Lucia fully presented the history of the regional organization. No wonder it was called the ministry of U.S. colonies. However, as part of the OAS, as it is known today, this is the first time we have had a situation like this.

Therefore, as the Contadora and Support Group countries have said, there is obviously some sort of legal vacuum, because there is no prior agreement between the organization and the host country. However, there is a charter, and the United States, not only as host country but as a member country, is obligated to abide by it. The principles to which I have referred, and the reason we rejected this unilateral decision, is because the charter has been violated. Having an a priori agreement would help, but is not indispensable for the formulation of a decision by the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

What is at stake here? Something as essential as each country's freedom to designate its own representatives and to freely choose its own directors and other officials. Otherwise we will all be forced to go around saying that Shultz is the pilgrim of peace and the champion of democracy and that Reagan is a defender of human rights, despite his murdering and ordering the murder of our people. We would have to say this to ingratiate ourselves to the United States so it would accept diplomats from Nicaragua and other countries who choose to say those things. This principle is unacceptable. In other words, if this continues, we will have to insist on having the OAS removed from Washington once and for all, as should have been done a long time ago. Anyway, we will insist on this.

[Reporter, in English] [Name indistinct] from ABC News. [Words indistinct] in English, please. Yesterday and the day before, the House and Senate in Washington voted overwhelmingly to condemn Nicaragua for [words indistinct] of the proposition. Some in Washington are saying that the climate now is perhaps more favorable for lethal aid to the contras. Many are asking why the Nicaraguan Government at this point in time takes steps that may swing the tide in favor of contra aid.

[D'Escoto, in English] I must tell you that I am profoundly, profoundly saddened and disappointed by the lack of substance, moral substance, and character of many people in the United States Congress. You (?saw) the reports, those reports that emanated from you and the American press. I have in mind, for example, what

came out in THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that, describing, you know, this is the first time, for example, that tear gas was used and, therefore, there was an escalation in repression—saying somewhere towards the middle of the article that the whole thing started after members who participated in the rally of the so-called opposition began belting policemen with sticks and stones. That's what it said there. And then, all of a sudden, this is characterized by these wonderful people in the States as (?terrific) and to people like Senator Dole it was a terrible repression. [sentence as heard] I was in the United States [words indistinct].

But what really heightened my sense of indignation at this type of (?pharisaical) rhetoric was the fact that I knew that at the same time that we were having the Nandaime rally and the incidents there, in the United States, in Laredo, Texas, American veterans were involved in a peace [words indistinct] for Nicaragua, a mission of peace and a mission of love to help not to kill and destroy, and they were fiercely, furiously beaten at the border, some of them, and their vehicles were damaged. (?They worked hard), and when they were brought to trial, you know what was said? That they were to be taken to trial and were going to be detained because of obstruction of passage [as heard]. [Words indistinct] of brutality that manifests the lack of sensitivity and humanity of the U.S. Government.

What I don't hear, I did not hear [words indistinct] nation of Nicaragua for having taken action against people who were involved in acts of vandalism, consisted in an aggression against a great many police officers who were belted (?angrily) [words indistinct] stones and rocks and broken glass and bottles. I think it's very, very, very sad. It is very, very sad and [words indistinct]. I know that I am the foreign minister, but as a Nicaraguan and as a priest I cannot be a hypocrite. How can you see the straw in your neighbor's eye and fail to see the beam in your own eye?

[Reporter, in English] I do not think you really answered my question. I will be more specific. The U.S. ambassador and seven diplomats [words indistinct] LA PRENSA for 15 days and Catholic radio at a time when much of the world saw Nicaragua taking steps toward democratization and [words indistinct]. The question is, will these actions you have taken raise the likelihood that the contras will be funded? Where does that lead?

[D'Escoto, in English] I do not know in whose idea of democracy it is stated that in the name of democracy we must allow the beating up of policemen and allow that as fair play and acceptable for a political activity. I do not know where it says that you have to allow for foreign diplomats, in the name of democratization or Esquipulas, to become involved in violations not of Esquipulas but of every basic tenet of international law in the internal events within a country. Obviously, the acceptance of Esquipulas is presented because we want to democratize as we were never able to do when we were under the heel of the United States. We must exert our sovereignty and independence. It is (?wonderful) otherwise to say, to maintain, to stress, [words indistinct] to do anything against the instruments that the United States is using to open up a (?state) inside to preserve order, and you cannot do that. In other words, we must defend our sovereignty and if the defense of our sovereignty means continued military assistance because, after all, we (?stated) from the beginning that this is the result of our [words indistinct].

[Reporter, in English] I would like to ask another question in English. It looks as if the Nicaraguan Government is not to give up the fight concerning Dr Tunnermann, and, however, the United States says that they're not going to allow him back into the United States. Now, my question is: What's going to be the answer, or what's going to be the next move concerning diplomatic relations among those countries?

[D'Escoto, in English] They are two things. The United States has committed [words indistinct] acts of aggression against Nicaragua, not only now when it arbitrarily denies a visa to our ambassador to the OAS. So, you know, I say: What else is new? They are the big bullies of the international community. They are very strong; they are very powerful and they think that might makes right. This is decreed in the only legal code that they comply with, or that they obey, or that they believe in. And so, as far as diplomatic relations, the question is, if as the result of the latest actions—arbitrary actions against Nicaragua—if are we are going to break relations: No, we are not. We're going to continue to try to engage them in dialogue. We're going to continue to try to show them that they shouldn't be afraid of dialogue, or the truth, or of Nicaragua. We're going to continue to do that, and we hope and we pray that they will find within themselves the strength and energy to rectify their conduct. Now, with regards to the other, yes, we're going to give up the fight [words indistinct] and insisting that the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which is entrusted with the legal clarification in the inter-American system, that they decide in this controversy between the United States and Nicaragua. Because we think that the United States is acting into those violations of the charter. The United States says no, that they're not. And then they say not only that. Because, you can see, you can talk to the United States. They say: No, we are not and if you don't go they send a warden to get you. It's like Enders when running my office. You know, he is very, very sullen. I am sure of it. And when he is standing up there, he is a great figure. The man says to me with a menacing finger: Father, don't forget, the United States is infinitely bigger than you are. I say: Yes, you are. But, morally speaking, we are becoming smaller and smaller every day.

[Guevara] I have a question. I am Jesus Guevara from NOTIMEX. Can you explain what the OAS' procedure will be now? The Assembly met yesterday. Will it make a statement regarding the procedures to be followed? What is the effect of this situation on the Esquipulas process?

[D'Escoto] This situation has nothing to do with the Esquipulas process. That was in answer to the second question. As for the first question, the appropriate thing at this time would be to hold bilateral consultations with the foreign ministers of the member countries in order to develop a plan that would allow such incidents to be clarified by the appropriate OAS organization.

Nicaragua has already said its response will be in line with the opinion expressed by the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

Thank you. This has been somewhat lengthy, but, then, there were several questions, so thank you very much.

[Reporter] Just one more question. Who will represent Nicaragua at OAS meetings?

[D'Escoto] Well, obviously, we have representatives there, but that is a matter that we have not yet decided. We will see how we will handle this. Perhaps I will be the one. It will depend on what level this is handled. So, we shall see.

## Tunnermann Confirms Departure From U.S.

*PA1507221788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1733 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Interview with Carlos Tunnermann, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States and the OAS, by unidentified reporter at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington—live]

[Text] [Tunnermann] I want to inform the Nicaraguan people that in accordance with the maturity of our government's foreign policy, which was again demonstrated in this case, I have decided to leave the United States, while maintaining my position as Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS. The Nicaraguan Government is the only one that can remove me from that position. As long as the Nicaraguan Government recognizes me as Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, I will continue being the legal Nicaraguan representative and permanent delegate to the OAS, wherever I may be.

That decision has been made to prevent the United States from using our position as an excuse to further exacerbate relations between our two countries or to make greater efforts for the U.S. Congress to approve new aid for the counterrevolution.

We hope the U.S. Administration will appreciate the true value of our action. We are not leaving out of fear for the much-mentioned surprise President Reagan said he had prepared for us. We leave because we do not want the United States to use our position to step up its warmongering policy against our country and because we want to leave a possibility for relations between the two countries to go back to normal in the future. We want normal relations so we can establish bilateral negotiations and a civilized, diplomatic dialogue to end the current disagreements and difficulties between our two countries. These are caused by the current U.S. Administration's obsession—which is worthy of a better cause—with destroying the Nicaraguan revolution and the legitimate Nicaraguan government.

In the case of Ambassador Melton, we had justifiable reasons to declare him persona non grata. In our case and throughout all the years we have occupied this position at our mission in Washington, we have complied with all diplomatic rules and clauses of the Vienna Convention, which governs diplomatic relations among nations.

We have respected all of the U.S. Department of State's protocol rules; we have abided by the country's laws; we have not toured the United States encouraging the U.S. people not to recognize the U.S. Government; and we have not sponsored meetings to proclaim national salvation governments to replace the current U.S. Administration.

We have complied with all the rules diplomats have to follow concerning the governments they are accredited to. Referring to the OAS case, yesterday we attended the OAS Permanent Council's meeting. We categorically rejected the false charges the U.S. Government has made against us that we had allegedly abused the privileges we had while living in this country. We challenged the United States—in front of all the Latin America representatives—to prove the charges or at least to make a list of these charges. The U.S. delegate, Ambassador McCormack, could not mention a single charge. He said the U.S. Government did not feel compelled to reveal the alleged violations or abuses that Major Sampson, the military attache, and I had made while carrying out our role as Nicaraguan representatives to the OAS.

We clearly stated at the Permanent Council's meeting that we defend the OAS Charter's principles, which state that Nicaragua, and all the other member states, have the sovereign right to appoint their delegates. The OAS Charter and all the other legal documents do not give the United States the right to exercise a veto and expel a legally appointed representative who has been accredited to the OAS General Secretariat.

The step we are taking today reveals the level of our foreign policy's maturity and states our belief that relations between the United States and Nicaragua can always return to normalcy through negotiations. We are leaving under protest and rejecting all the charges. In this case, our situation is quite different from Ambassador Melton's situation.

[Reporter] Comrade Ambassador Tunnermann, when are you scheduled to return to Nicaragua?

[Tunnermann] The comrades who are the victims of the arbitrary U.S. decision will arrive in Managua Saturday afternoon.

[Reporter] Comrade Ambassador Tunnermann, we have discussed the precedent this situation has established at the OAS. Is there a movement within the OAS... [changes thought] We imagine that the United States may continue to use, for example against Panama, this type of accusation or charge. Have you perceived any movement within the OAS concerning your case and the precedent it has established?

[Tunnermann] Yes. There is great concern, revealed by the declaration issued by the Group of Eight and other statements. The ambassadors said that this is an illegal situation and said that it is necessary to issue an OAS headquarters agreement that protects ambassadors from the U.S. Government's arbitrary measures. This case is unprecedented, as it is the first case, but an agreement can help overcome another illegal situation that might arise in the future.

This kind of action violates the OAS member states' sovereignty, as well as the organization's autonomy and independence. Several ambassadors called me and said they will be at the airport to accompany me—to demonstrate their concern. They will also demand that the negotiations for a headquarters agreement be stepped up because they do not want this abominable action repeated, and they do not want it to become a precedent under any circumstances.

[Reporter] Dr Tunnermann, which ambassadors will support you?

[Tunnermann] The Group of Eight ambassadors and the Guatemalan ambassador to the United States will be there. These are the ones I know about, but I also know that others are expected to arrive. All the friends who are members of solidarity organizations will also be there, of course.

[Reporter] Thank you, Dr Carlos Tunnermann, who represented... [changes thought] I would like to ask: Will you leave today, Dr Tunnermann?

[Tunnermann] We will leave today on a flight to Mexico City that takes off from Washington's National Airport at 1700. We will continue our trip to Managua tomorrow. You can imagine that our return to the homeland represents an extraordinary and emotional situation. We believe we have represented Nicaragua with dignity, pride, integrity, and responsibility. It has been an honor to serve the government and the revolution in this place, which is the foremost trench in the defense of our revolution because it is located in the very womb of U.S. imperialism.

[Reporter] Dr Tunnermann, the Nicaraguan people have always admired your work and efforts at the Education Ministry, at the Nicaraguan Embassy in the United States, and as representative to the OAS. The people have always admired and respected you. In this case, would you send a message to the Nicaraguan people who are listening to this program, which has the largest audience in the country? We know you will always represent us with great dignity, regardless of the post. Here is our director general, Carlos Jose Guadamuz, who wants to greet Ambassador Carlos Tunnermann.

[Guadamuz] Comrade Ambassador, you have stated that you are proud to have served our people as ambassador to the United States. We can assure you, Dr Tunnermann, that our people are also proud of you because both you and our government have assumed a dignified attitude, and your attitude is a salute to thousands of mothers and martyrs in this war imposed by the U.S. Government, Reagan's government. Therefore, Doctor, you honor the blood shed by thousands of young men who have been murdered by U.S. imperialism and President Reagan. You also honor the heroic tears shed by thousands of courageous and admirable Nicaraguan mothers who have suffered the deaths of their sons and have assumed a dignified position against the U.S. Government's aggression. Dr Tunnermann, our people, the Nicaraguan people, the courageous people, salute you and will wait for you with open hearts.

[Tunnermann] Thank you very much, Comrade Guadamuz. A warm embrace and my greetings to the revolutionary Nicaraguan people. I believe I have served them with dignity, and I am always prepared to fulfill whatever role the revolution assigns me. Thank you, Comrade. We will meet again.

### Arrives in Mexico

*PA1607155588 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Report by Beatriz Arias report]

[Text] Carlos Tunnermann, the former Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, is in our country. Upon arriving at the Mexico City airport, he said that the decision to expel him was made in an attempt to destabilize the Sandinist regime. The diplomat noted that the Reagan administration is supporting those who want to replace a government that was democratically elected by the Nicaraguan people. Tunnermann said that the U.S. decision to declare him persona non grata constitutes a reprisal and an attack on the independence and sovereignty of his nation as well as of Central America.

### Comments in Managua

*PA1707035388 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0310 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Statement by Carlos Tunnermann, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States and the OAS, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua—live]

[Text] I am very happy to be back in our fatherland and to embrace the Nicaraguan people, this struggling, revolutionary people who are defending Latin America's dignity. We are victims of a new arbitrary action by the Reagan administration because the Reagan administration decided to expel me from the United States as a

simple, unjustified form of reprisal. Nicaragua had sufficient reasons to declare Ambassador Melton persona non grata because he became involved in Nicaragua's internal political affairs. In our case, that of the comrades from the embassy and myself, we always honored the code of diplomatic conduct established by the Vienna Convention.

I know it is a normal tactic in the diplomatic world to resort to the use of reprisals when an ambassador is declared persona non grata. What I cannot understand, what I reject, is that an arbitrary and illegal action has been implemented against Military Attache Major Sampson and I, who are charged with having abused our privileges as residents of the United States, and that we were asked to leave the country. The United States disregarded my position as permanent Nicaraguan delegate and ambassador to the OAS and Maj Sampson's position as the Nicaraguan OAS delegation's military attache.

This is completely contrary to the OAS Charter. It violates the countries' sovereign right to appoint their delegates. With this action, the United States is undermining the inter-American system and is imperiling the very independence of the OAS. It has struck a blow at the independence of the OAS and the right of all the member countries to appoint their delegates.

Nicaragua will defend the Latin American and Caribbean countries' right to appoint their delegates without any right of veto being accorded to the United States, and it will have recourse to all legal resources for this purpose.

On the other hand, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared me persona non grata. I am honored to be non grata to President Reagan, because the people he considers acceptable are the Enrique Bermudezes, the Caleros, the Cesars, and the Chamorros—Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and company. They are persona grata to him: contras who come here to Nicaragua with money that he provides, to try to murder our people, our peasants, our children, and our women. To be persona non grata to President Reagan is a source of honor for me because it would be very difficult for me to explain being persona grata to him, when we and all the Nicaraguan people know who he finds acceptable.

I am going to frame his note and hang it alongside all the other distinctions that I have received as an educator and a public official.

However, we are going to defend [our position], because in doing so we are defending the rights of Latin America and Nicaragua's unquestionable right to appoint its delegates to the OAS without any interference from the United States.

I remain Nicaragua's representative to the OAS. We will continue the struggle and win.

Thank you all very much.

### Authorities Suspend 'El Despertar' Newscast

*PA1607013588 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0041 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Today the Interior Ministry's Media Office suspended the broadcasts of [Managua Radio Noticias'] newscast "El Despertar" because it had broadcast false information in violation of several articles of the Media Law. The following is the resolution issued by the Interior Ministry's Media Office:

The Media Office of the Interior Ministry, considering:

That the "El Despertar" newscast in its 15 July 1988 broadcast carried false information in violation of Article 1, Point C, Article 2, Point A, and Article 3, Point K, of the General Media Law, resolves:

In accordance with Article 46 of that law to suspend the broadcasts of the "El Despertar" newscast as of the date of this resolution.

Issued in Managua on 15 July 1988

[Signed] Lissette Torres, 1st Lieutenant

Director of the Media Office of the Interior Ministry

## Panama

### Solis on Resignation, M-19 Meeting, Economy

*PA1607012288 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2324 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Interview with Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Solis] These are just rumors [not further identified] with no basis in fact, intended to create unrest in the country and entertain some people. There has been absolutely nothing that can substantiate such rumors.

[Reporter] It has also been said that you resigned. Is there any truth to that?

[Solis] Absolutely not. That is why I state that there is no basis to those rumors. I have not resigned, nor has there been the slightest disagreement between the Defense Forces and the executive branch, or between myself and other government officials. There has been absolutely nothing that might have caused this. That is why I told you there is no basis in fact.

[Reporter] There has been some criticism concerning the meeting held by the M-19 here in Panama because the M-19 members were given protection by authorities, but those people are outlaws in Colombia.[Solis] The matter is very clear. If we, for humanitarian reasons, believe those groups should free Gomez Hurtado, we believe we ought to provide the opportunity for this to happen. Yes, they are outlaws of Colombian justice, and we do respect very much the authority and the right of the Colombian Government to view them as outlaws, but we believe we were doing something to cooperate with that government to resolve a conflict that has developed because of the kidnapping. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Is it true the government has ordered government bonds to be canceled?

[Solis] Not at all. On the contrary, we are regulating the issue of some bonds that previously had not been regulated.

[Reporter] What is the government's economic situation, taking into consideration that income—according to reports—has diminished in comparison with last year?

[Solis] The government also has decreased its expenditures as compared to last year. Thus, we have been able to achieve a balance by taking measures and using certain economic policies that had not been used before because the conditions were different.

## On M-19 Talks, Dialogue

*PA1607195088 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1801 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Report by Rigoberto Dumas Castillero on interview with Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, in Panama City; date not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Referring to the M-19's meeting in Panama City, Solis Palma was asked if the U.S. Government would adopt some kind of measure or intervention against our country because we allowed the meeting to be held in our homeland.

[Solis] "All I can say is: What other kind of pressure can be exerted, besides a problem... [changes thought] The Colombian Government is the one that would lodge a protest. The United States has nothing to do with the M-19 and Panamanian territory. It would not be strange, however, if [the United States] did lodge a protest since it subscribes to the rationale that all the countries of the world will let it do what it wants. Anyway, we continue to defend our free, independent, and sovereign position."

Solis Palma was asked if the national government is willing to hold a dialogue with the opposition sectors in our country, since the Catholic Church has again referred to the topic.

[Solis] "We are willing to participate in a dialogue. We have stated this from the very beginning, when Msgr McGrath issued an invitation. We still want to participate, and we hope the dialogue is held at the national level with the participation of all sectors. Likewise, this can begin with specific actions in the education, agricultural, or industrial sectors. We are willing to allow an open dialogue without clinging to a predetermined position. The only thing we reject is the establishment of conditions."

## Argentina

### Accord With FRG Calls for Debt Refinancing

*PY1507011488 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA)—Today, according to the Argentine Economy Ministry, the governments of Argentina and the FRG signed an agreement for the consolidation of the country's foreign debt with FRG official organizations.

The agreement lies within the framework of an understanding with the Paris Club signed on 20 May 1987.

The agreement was signed today by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and FRG Ambassador to Argentina Herbert Limmer.

### Peronist Leaders Menem, Cafiero Pledge Unity

*PY1707231288 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jul 88 p 1*

[Excerpt] Justicialist presidential candidate Carlos Menem and party chairman Antonio Cafiero yesterday agreed to present unified lists for the 1989 national elections and to propose to other parties the elimination of the Electoral College, thus introducing direct presidential elections.

Both Peronist leaders also agreed on "promoting a democratic pact by which all political forces should guarantee that the will of the people will not be distorted by post-electoral alliances."

Cafiero and Menem met for 90 minutes in their first personal contact since the Justicialist primaries last Saturday. The two governors ratified the "links of solidarity and friendship which must be defended and enhanced between Peronists all around the country, in order to achieve a resounding triumph in next year's polls." [passage omitted]

### Former Army Chief of Staff Arrested, Sentenced

*PY1507192788 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Former Army Chief of Staff General Fausto Gonzalez has been sentenced to 15 days in custody for giving a note to Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena in which he raised objections regarding the designation of General (Bachillian de Arena) as judge. Gen Gonzalez will serve his sentence at an Army unit in Buenos Aires, following an order issued by Army Chief of Staff Jose Caridi.

Caridi also sentenced Colonel Julio Socrates Fernandez, retired, to 30 days for publishing a commentary criticizing the Army in a Buenos Aires newspaper. Lieutenant Colonel Romulo Hernandez Otano was given a 15-day sentence for having argued with the Magdalena military prison personnel when he was found trying to photograph the prison. Fernandez will serve his sentence in his house, while Hernandez will serve at a Buenos Aires unit.

Defense Ministry officials are analyzing the document issued by former military commanders during a comradeship dinner at the center of retired officers. The document seriously criticized the government. Disciplinary action for those responsible for the document has not been ruled out.

### Leftists Rally; Call for Civil Disobedience

*PY1707224488 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jul 88 p 15*

[Text] (NA-DYN)—The Broad Liberation Front (FRAL) held a major rally in Ferro Carril Oeste football stadium yesterday, drawing some 15,000 people and calling for a campaign of civil disobedience to combat rises in utility rates and transport fares.

Speakers at the rally accused the Radicals and the Democratic Centre Union (UCeDe) of being in league.

The main elements in FRAL are the Communist Party and the Popular Democratic Left, headed by Nestor Vicente. All speakers called for the unity of the left, a foreign debt moratorium and the resignation of Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, whose effigy was burned.

Vicente called for the "victory of the revolution and a socialist country" accusing Radical and UCeDe presidential candidates Eduardo Angeloz and Alvaro Alsogaray of talking about the year 2000 when wages are constantly falling and unemployment is rising now.

Communist Youth leader Patricio Echegaray, who had the loudest ovation, honored the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and blasted "coat-and-tie Peronism with its refined European manners."

The Movement Towards Socialism (MAS), an ex-member of FRAL which has established contacts in order to rejoin, endorsed the rally but did not attend. MAS recently expressed support for constitutional reform but attacked the government's Malvinas policies for "giving in."

In other leftwing developments, 1983 Communist presidential candidate Rubens Iscaro formed an internal faction called Tendency in Defense of the 16th Party Congress and applied for legal recognition at the electoral courts.

## Police Seize 256 Kg of Cocaine; Three Detained

*PY1507205488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1813 GMT 12 Jul 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM)—During an operation in Avellaneda District today, Federal Police seized 256.5 kg of extremely pure cocaine; one man was detained. Two other people were detained during other related operations. The drugs seized are worth many thousands of australes.

The cocaine shipment—the largest one seized in Argentina to date—was found in a Renault traffic pickup truck, parked inside a storage hangar at 2375-2377 Gattemayer Street, in Avellaneda District.

The police action was ordered by Julio Virgolini, judge for economic crimes, and was led by Police Inspector Ruben Dario Escalante of the Federal Police Dangerous Superintendency. Inspector General Rodolfo Oscar Lopez, chief of the Dangerous Drugs Superintendency, also took part in the action.

The drugs, which were divided into half-kilo bricks, were hidden in a secret compartment under the vehicle's floor.

The pickup driver, an Argentine, was detained at the storage hangar. According to Inspector Escalante, the identities of the other individuals detained during related operations in other parts of the country have not yet been disclosed. One of them, however, seems to be a Colombian.

According to a report by the Dangerous Drugs Superintendency, the cocaine shipment was to be exported, probably to Europe, inside boxes of frozen shrimp. The shrimp was to be exported by the Estrella de Mar Company, 910 San Martin Street, Buenos Aires.

Other drug traffickers arrested in Mar del Plata in April 1988 used a similar method to send cocaine out of the country, in an operation known as Flying Fish. Despite the similarity, however, Lopez denied any connection between the two trafficking rings.

According to reports, police are conducting other operations in an attempt to establish possible connections, which may be abroad.

## More on Drug Investigation

*PY1507224088 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 88*

[Text] The Federal Police continue to take successful steps in an operation that busted a drug trafficking ring in the last few hours. While the investigations continue, we can report that several people have been arrested, some of them Colombians who might be linked to the powerful so-called Medellin cartel. Police have seized 556 kg of cocaine to date. Everything seems to indicate that the drugs were to be sent to Europe or the United States through an as yet unspecified method. It is not known whether any of the drugs were to be sold in Argentina.

A few minutes ago we talked with Rodolfo Lopez, superintendent of the Federal Police Dangerous Drugs Division. He explained to us that an investigation was being conducted.

[Begin recording] For the last 45 days we have been following the movements of people who arrived in the country, two of them Colombians, who may be involved in criminal activities related to drug trafficking. For many days we used electronic surveillance and observed the movement of these people. Our activities led to the operation this morning in which we confiscated 256 kg of pure cocaine on [name indistinct] Street in the Avellaneda District.

We presume that the cocaine was brought from Bolivia through one of our provinces, and from there by surface to the site where we found it. A second confiscation was made last night, and the total amount of cocaine seized was 556 kg. In Avellaneda we confiscated cans for shipping frozen shrimp. Each can had a frame inside to hold half a kilogram of cocaine. The cocaine is divided into half-kilogram blocks to go into the frozen shimp. [words indistinct] we are still investigating whether the cans were going to be exported to Europe or the United States.

In Buenos Aires so far we have confiscated two vehicles with false bottoms in [word indistinct] and another Ford pickup truck. The false bottoms were in the beds of the pickup trucks. This is why we presume the drugs were brought by surface to Buenos Aires. During the second operation conducted yesterday, in a building on Posadas and 9 Julio Streets downtown, we found 300 kg of cocaine in three containers, the 200-liter containers used for syrup—that is what the labels on the container said. The containers were left there pending the conclusion of our investigation. [end recording]

You just heard Rodolfo Lopez, superintendent of the Federal Police Dangerous Drugs Division. Let me add that an airfield 1,000 meters by 70 meters was discovered in Santiago del Estero Province. This shows the magnitude of the operation, and the reason why officials say that it is an international ring. Rodolfo Lopez also said that the drugs were vacuum packed in aluminum paper foil.

Let me point out that the Federal Police of Mar del Plata are also conducting raids in connection with the investigation which helped to dismantle the drug trafficking ring of Avellaneda. The Mar del Plata police reportedly seized an undisclosed amount of drugs. The report also indicates that a couple were arrested, and that $36,000 and 1,700 rounds of 9 mm ammunition were seized. A special commission of the Federal Police Dangerous

Drugs Division arrived in Mar del Plata this morning. It is possible that the two people under arrest will be taken to the Federal Capital in the next few hours.

### Civilian Airline Flights Canceled by Strike

*PY1507163588 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1206 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA)—All Aerolineas Argentinas [State National Airline] flights, and today's noon SAS [Scandinavian Airlines System] flight to Chile, have been canceled because of the aeronautical and technical personnel strike.

Flights will be canceled until midnight, when the Aerolineas Argentinas flights will resume.

Aerolineas Argentinas personnel at the main office were uneasy this morning because only the general manager and a director showed up. [sentence as received]

## Bolivia

### Brazilian Official on Pipeline, Relations

*PY1507155888 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, the deputy foreign minister [title as heard] of the Republic of Brazil, has said that Bolivia and Brazil will try to begin construction of a gas pipeline to link the two nations.

Upon arriving in La Paz, the Brazilian dignitary met with Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and conveyed the Brazilian Government's desire to try and reach agreements on the purchase and sale of gas and the construction of a gas pipeline.

Both Bolivia and Brazil are aware that in order to begin the construction of such a gas pipeline, they need to ensure sales as well as costs. These two requirements are essential in determining the project's feasibility: Asking the World Bank for its approval, and creating favorable conditions for financing.

The Brazilian deputy foreign minister explained that his country traditionally is not a gas consumer par excellence because other energy sources are available. Nevertheless, he made it clear that he came to La Paz with the intention of making the necessary progress.

The Brazilian deputy foreign minister said that the Petrobras director would hold meetings today with YPFB technical personnel in order to establish the appropriate parameters.

Elsewhere, the Brazilian deputy foreign minister told Radio Panamericana that his government is willing to find the best way to completely integrate the border zones. In this regard, he said that road construction is essential and that Brazil is interested in participating in road construction projects and promoting the creation of binational enterprises to intensify relations.

Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima said that his government is willing to approve the documents on the upcoming presidential meeting scheduled for late July.

This afternoon, the Brazilian deputy foreign minister will meet with Bolivian President Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro to convey President Jose Sarney's greetings.

Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima said that he is pleased to be in our country and that his visit will serve as an incentive to reach higher levels in bilateral relations.

### Meets With President

*PY1607035988 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Brazilian Deputy Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima has met with President Victor Paz Estenssoro and conveyed to him the greetings of President Jose Sarney. During the meeting, they discussed the binational agreements to be signed on the [date indistinct] of this month. Deputy Foreign Minister Flecha de Lima (?praised) President Victor Paz' leadership. [passage omitted]

The Brazilian deputy foreign minister is working on mutually beneficial projects with Bolivian committees at the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Fernando Illanes reported that Bolivia has proposed to the Brazilian Government the creation of companies to produce materials for the implementation of the agreements on gas sales. [passage omitted]

### Estenssoro Receives Costa Rican Foreign Minister

*PY1507162388 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez [words indistinct] the effort being made by our government in the defense of democracy and in the ractivation of our economy.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that the Costa Rican president conveyed his recognition to President Victor Paz Estenssoro for the efforts he has made on the nation's behalf.

Madrigal Nieto explained that a number of economic and peace events also occurred in Costa Rica.

Madrigal Nieto said that President Victor Paz Estenssoro is very well-known in Costa Rica because he is a personality in world politics.

The Costa Rican foreign minister said that countries with deteriorating economies are forced to take measures that are not always well received by the people in general.

For his part, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who accompanied the Costa Rican dignitary to Government Palace, has said that the Costa Rican president is a great champion of peace because he promoted initiatives to achieve tranquillity in Central America.

The Costa Rican foreign minister will hold several meetings today, including ones with the planning and coordination minister as well as the labor and development minister.

### Bedregal Meets Nieto

*PY1607040188 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] At the Foreign Ministry, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto have signed several notes on bilateral relations.

We should point out that Costa Rica has supported the Bolivian Government's attempts to obtain a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Bolivia and Costa Rica also signed documents for cooperation in fighting drug trafficking.

### Joint Ventures To Replace Coca Crop Reported

*PY1607005688 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] A report by the news agency EFE quotes Anibal Aguilar Gomez, the Bolivian Agriculture, Livestock, and Campesino Affairs Ministry's alternative development deputy minister [title as heard], as saying that Bolivia and Peru have agreed to create binational enterprises to process, market and export products as alternatives to coca leaves.

Aguilar explained that Bolivia and Peru are currently producing more than 90 percent of the coca that is diverted to process cocaine and that the binational enterprises will promote other crops such as coffee. In this regard, he added, markets will be sought in the Andean subregion and elsewhere in Latin America, as well as in Asia, Europe, and the United States.

The deputy minister also announced that Bolivia will sign several agreements with neighboring countries to stimulate the development of alternative crops. In this regard, he said that an agreement will be signed with Argentina for the Argentine National Institute of Agricultural-Livestock Technology to train Bolivian technical personnel, and other agreements will be signed with Brazil to combat the coffee rust plague.

Finally the deputy minister said that Asian countries, such as Japan and the ROK, have expressed their willingness to help in the substitution of coca-leaf plantations through alternative fish and silkworm farming.

This was the content of a report by the new agency EFE, datelined La Paz, reporting that Bolivia and Peru will export products as alternatives to coca.

### PRC Delegation Studying Water Systems

*PY1507023288 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Jul 88 p 5*

[Excerpts] Santa Cruz—A delegation of the PRC Ecological Engineering Corporation is visiting Santa Cruz to study the possibility of building drinking water systems in rural areas. One of the first conclusions reached by the delegation members was that the Chiquitos Province people, who are living in Precambrian zones [zonas de precambrico], are drinking contaminated water. [passage omitted]

The PRC delegation is comprised of Zhang Jiankun, Shui Kejuh, and Zhang Xingua [names as published], who have conducted the studies for a project to supply better drinking water to Santa Cruz Department residents.

Within the framework of these studies, the delegation visited some sectors of Chiquitos Province, where they observed that the people were drinking contaminated water. The delegation will visit Cordillera Province, in the southern part of Santa Cruz Department, which also has serious difficulties in supplying drinking water to its inhabitants. [passage omitted]

### Weapons Cache Discovered in Chapare Region

*PY1507151388 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Some peasants in the Chapare region have been hiding weapons with obvious plans as proven by the seizure of an arsenal in (Literasama) a few hours ago.

This information was supplied by Jorge Alderete, the Interior Ministry defense under secretary [title as heard].

Alderete said that some groups, who are acting illegally, are engaged in the increasing unrest prevailing in the zones producing coca leaves.

In this case, the weapons were found in the houses of peasant workers. Two people, Fabian Turqui and Jose Diaz Alarcon have been detained.

The Interior Ministry defense under secretary said that the actions against drug traffickers would be escalated.

## Brazil

### Sarney Advised Primarily by Military Officers

*PY1607021488 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Jul 88 p 45*

[From the "Radar" page]

[Text] The last computerized survey of Planalto Palace public officials, a secret document restricted only to high-ranking government officials, revealed that President Sarney is surrounded by military officers. For every civilian there are 3.4 military officers among his advisers. Barely 70 public officials out of the 2,056 employees of the Planalto Palace answer directly to the president or belong to the presidential team. The Army has 129 officers working among Sarney's advisers. The Air Force has 74, and the Navy 37. Altogether, 240 military officers serve the president. The survey does not include the National Information Service.

### Nobrega Calls This 'Worst Time' in History

*PY1607034888 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jul 88 p 16*

[Text] Brasilia—Yesterday Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega affirmed that "we may be reaching a level of inflation that is difficult to reduce." He admitted that this is "the worst time in the country's economic history," but said that he does not believe there is any reason to panic, because inflation is not out of control.

Minister Nobrega said that the indexation of the economy, which makes inflation rigid and difficult to bring down, is the main difficulty for the anti-inflationary policy. On the other hand, he observed, as all the economic agents try to keep up with the inflation index, the indexation "causes less trouble than an economy without indexation." According to him, the INPC [National Consumer Price Index] of 22.28 percent in June, although signaling a high inflation rate for July, does not indicate a loss of control over inflation. He gave this explanation: There is a "minor shock in agricultural prices," which can be characterized as "an accident along the way."

He said: "The June INPC figure cannot make us happy, but I don't see reason to panic."

Minister Nobrega reiterated that the fight against inflation must begin with a control over the public deficit, not with "heroic or artificial measures of intervention in the economy." He pointed out that the main objective of the economic policy in 1988 is to prevent hyper-inflation, and added, in this the government is having success.

The minister said: "At no time did we promise that inflation would drop. We are working on the basis of a 600 percent inflation for this year. This obviously creates a large degree of instability, because it is like walking on a tight-rope. The government, however, cannot be frightened at the first sign that the level of inflation might climb, and then come up overnight with economic packages or shocks. This would only demonstrate that the government does not believe in what it is doing."

The minister explained that the conviction that inflation control is not in jeopardy is based on the results of the public deficit containment measures that have been adopted. The available data indicated that by May the public deficit had shrunk to 0.85 percent of the GDP, a significant reduction compared with the 1.46 percent observed in the same period last year. According to Minister Nobrega, if the current trend is projected, the public deficit by the end of this year will be higher than 3 percent of the GDP, but a good margin under the 4-percent target.

The finance minister also assured the public that the government does not intend to modify the salary policy. He added that: "It will be helpful" if employers and employees decide to reach agreements to make salary readjustments that are lower than those authorized by the government.

### Proposal To Inspect Falklands Planned

*PY1707004288 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Jul (TELAM-ANSA)—On the initiative of the Brazilian government, the South Atlantic countries will request the creation of a "high-level" commission for a technical inspection of the Malvinas Islands and the adjacent region, according to a report from Brazilian military sources.

Spokesmen for the Naval Operations Command of the Brazilian Navy said that the proposal will be formalized at the first meeting of the South Atlantic countries, to be held on 25-29 July in Rio de Janeiro.

The commission's purpose would be to determine whether Great Britain is deploying nonconventional weapons in the Malvinas Islands' area as was reported to the UN Security Council, the presidency of which is held by Brazil this month.

The sources said that the inspection, should it be made, will include the entire archipelago and the large military units stationed there.

It was noted that, although London voted for the creation of a peace zone in the South Atlantic, many geopolitical observers do not expect Great Britain to accept an inspection of its installations on the Malvinas Islands, so as not to reveal its strategic defensive plans there.

### Military Manufacturer Faces Economic Problems

*PY1707033288 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jul 88 p A8*

[Text] The financial difficulties for ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] began to show up 2 years ago—more precisely on 22 May 1986—when Serasa Bank Services Centralization, Inc, a company that analyzes the financial situation of enterprises in order to inform the banking circles, reported: "The scrunity of financial statements (of ENGESA for the 1983-85 period) reveals that the company's overall situation is deficient, and that it has been getting worse during the period. It is deficient in its capital structure, showing a high level of indebtedness and a high degree of immobilization of its liquid assets. Compared to previous business years, both its capital structure and financial situation are getting worse. The result is instability."

Neither that report nor the weak resistance put up by AVIBRAS [Brazilian Airspace Company]—the country's traditional manufacturer of military rockets—prevented the government from approving late in 1986 the association of two of the principal state-run enterprises, EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and IMBEL [War Materiel Industry], with ENGESA to form a new enterprise, Orbita, which planned to manufacture 60,000 missiles a year.

On 26 August 1987, a quaterly report to the Securities Exchange Commission (CVM), signed by ENGESA director Jose Guilherme Withaker Ribeiro—brother of the company's new president Jose Luis Withaker Ribeiro—sounded a new alarm about ENGESA's situation. Its declared assets were worth 2.5 billion cruzados and its liabilities amounted to 5.5 billion cruzados (3.2 billion cruzados in "short-term obligations.")

According to the report to the CVM, "the performance of the company was unsatisfactory over this period because it fell behind its production schedule due to the lack of parts and components in the market. This resulted in a reduction in expected receipts and in the increased need for working capital, which was made up by resources from third parties."

The "quarterly Report on the Company Performance," however, promised that "this delay in production should be recovered later this year, so that the final result of this business year should not be jeopardized."

### Budget Cuts To Halt Missile Development

*PY1707035888 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jul 88 p A8*

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Octavio Moreira Lima has personally informed some members of the administrative council of the Sao Paulo-based Orbita company that, in view of the budget cuts ordered by the government, his ministry will no longer be in a position to finance the development of the air-to-air missile Piranha, which had been renamed MOL as a tribute to Minister Moreira Lima. FOLHA reported this decision by the minister 2 weeks ago.

The meeting of the minister and the Orbita people was held in Brasilia this past Tuesday. It lasted 4 hours, but did not produce good news for Orbita. The lack of resources has forced the Army to suspend bid solicitation for the surface-to-air missile in which Orbita was interested. The only Orbita project under way is that of the LEO anti-tank missile, but even this is running into difficulties.

The name LEO was given to the MAF [expansion unknown] missile of the Italian Oto Melara company as a tribute to Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves. The Orbita company is still receiving financing for the training of its technicians in Italy and for the acquisition of the blueprints and technical information for the manufacture of the missile. However, the Oto Melara company has not yet supplied that material. About a month ago, Army Technological Center (CETEX) requested Orbita not to contract the Esca Control Systems and Automation Engineering Inc—which has a stake in Orbita—as a supplier of a computerized simulator used for testing the missile and training LEO operators. [passage omitted]

### Briefs

#### Trade Balance Reported

June's trade balance registered a $1.84-billion surplus. This surplus is higher than the trade balance surplus was in May by $1 billion. In the first half of this year, the accumulated trade balance surplus was almost as large as that of the first 10 months of 1987. In June, Brazil exported $3.1 billion worth of goods, and imported nearly $1.3 billion. The accumulated trade balance surplus during the first half of this year surpasses $8.6 billion, much more than the $13.5 million accumulated in the first half of 1987. These figures were reported today by the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil, CACEX. [Text] [*PY1607173388 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Jul 88*]

## Chile

### Pinochet on Communism, USSR, Successor

*PY1507150788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet warned here in Copiapo that even if he is killed his successor will continue the same ideology. He stressed that Chile has become more modern and wondered whether some Communist nations, like Russia, allow people do whatever they wish. The president, who referred to transitory Article 8 of the Constitution among other issues, addressed the town of El Salvador at a lunch hosted at

school No 1. The president, who ended a short tour of the first and third regions, made the following strongly-worded remarks to the crowd:

[Begin recording] They mention Article 8, and I ask them whether some Communists, some Communist nations, let their people do whatever they want. Do they have democratic elections? Do they enjoy freedom? Do they hold parades, have propaganda, and so forth? No, Sir! In Russia, dissidents are taken to mental asylums and to Siberia. Now they have begun perestroyka, which is a mere cosmetic change. But I am sure that nothing will change, because as Mr Gorbachev put it, they have one single party and nothing else! We, however, will open the doors to all democrats in our democracy. But we cannot tolerate those who are not democratic or those who are totalitarian, just as they do not tolerate (?us). [end recording]

The president also called upon the people to have faith in Chile and in the work that is being done, and to continue to work for progress and freedom in a modern and stable democracy.

The chief of state said that congressional headquarters will be built in Valparaiso because this city and Santiago will form a single city in 50 or 100 years, and Valparaiso will then be the capital of the South Pacific.

President Pinochet returned from El Salvador to Santiago in the afternoon, thus ending his brief visit to the region. [passage omitted]

### Lagos, Abrams Meeting Said To Cause Tension

*PY1507215088 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] The interview that Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, granted to Chilean Socialist Leader Ricardo Lagos has created tension between the United States and Chile, several sources stated today.

A diplomat of the Chilean Embassy in Washington has expressed great displeasure about the meeting between Lagos, chairman of the Party for Democracy (PPD), and Abrams. The Chilean diplomat said this is the first interview a U.S. official has granted to a Chilean Marxist leader in almost 10 years. He added: The Department of State was very receptive this time. Until now it had always been very careful to exclude Marxist leaders from such meetings.

Today a U.S. Government official, who asked to remain anonymous, told EFE news agency that the meeting between Abrams and Lagos shows that Lagos is a real leader, and that the U. S. position is to favor the reestablishment of democracy in Chile. This action, however, should not be considered as a sign of U.S. support for Lagos as a person, the official said.

Another U.S. Government source explained that the Chilean Embassy misinterpreted the meeting, which they said was a routine meeting which had no special connotation.

No special treatment has been given to Lagos, according to (?the source), who did not want to identify himself, because we did not want to irritate General Pinochet's regime, which is excessively sensitive to any comment made by the U.S. Government.

### Lagos Claims Embassy Biased

*PY1607025288 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Ricardo Lagos, president of the Party for Democracy, has accused the Chilean Embassy in Washington of acting more as General Pinochet's election campaigner than as the representative of the Chilean state.

Lagos explained that he has met many times with members of the U.S. administration and Congress and does not see any reason why the embassy should be annoyed.

The socialist leader made these remarks in New York, which he is visiting as a part of his tour of the United States. His meetings with high-ranking members of the State Department have been criticized by the Chilean Embassy.

During a news conference, Lagos evaluated the country's political situation on the eve of the plebiscite, and he predicted that the no-vote will win.

He then recalled that the military in Uruguay had predicted that they would easily win the plebiscite, but they were mistaken. The same thing is going to happen in Chile, becuase the people are afraid to talk; they fear that if they say they are going to vote no, they will be fired and harassed.

This is why Lagos believes that it is fundamental that the secrecy of the ballot be guaranteed. If secrecy is guaranteed, he reaffirmed, the opposition will accept the outcome, as it has always done.

### Union Groups To Urge Ouster of U.S. Envoy

*PY1607033188 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] The Autonomous Organizations Front and the Patriotic Civic Movement, which are headed by union leader Manuel Contreras, are planning within the next few days to hold a very large rally to thank the government for 15 years of tranquillity, peace, progress, and dignity.

These two organizations have indicated that the large rally will be held to thank General Pinochet, his wife, the Armed Forces, and the forces of order.

They have also indicated that they will contact the authorities to determine the date the rally will be held.

In a statement released to the public, these organizations have also requested that U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes be asked to leave Chile, because according to official organizations, he is openly supporting the opposition in the plebiscite.

### Stange Declines Comment on Vote for Pinochet

*PY1507233488 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Today General Rodolfo Stange, Carabineros director general and member of the government junta, declined to comment on whether General Augusto Pinochet is his candidate for the upcoming plebiscite.

This is a direct question that cannot be answered in a news conference, General Stange said. He added that he will not retire in March 1989, as Admiral Jose Toribio Merino and Air Force Commander in Chief Fernando Matthei, who are also members of the junta, have decided to do. [passage omitted]

The Carabineros director general made these comments at the end of a ceremony celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Women's Carabineros Batallions.

### Joint Sea Exercises With Argentina Confirmed

*PY1507192888 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Report from Foreign Ministry by Antonio Cofre]

[Text] Raul Estrada, the deputy chief of mission of the Argentine Embassy, has said that the joint exercises between Chile and Argentina in the Beagle Channel in mid-August are part of an agreement reached in November 1988, following a meeting of the chiefs of staff of the two Navies.

The exercises will be carried out by personnel from Puerto Williams [in Chile] and from Ushuaia [in Argentina]. The exercises will include search and rescue operations and aid to ships.

Concerning this report, it was leaked this morning that Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal confirmed that these joint exercises between Chile and Argentina will take place in the Beagle Channel zone in mid-August. He made it clear, however, that these are not Naval exercises.

The defense minister said that all joint efforts and projects are aimed at improving relations between the two nations.

### Over Six Million People Registered To Vote

*PY1607141988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Electoral Registry Office Director Juan Ignacio Garcia has reported that a total of 6,431,158 people have registered at the Electoral Registry office. A total of 426,697 citizens registered in June, he said.

Garcia added that 78 percent of the women and 81.3 percent of the men with a right to vote have registered thus far.

These figures represent a national and international record.

## Colombia

### Government Reportedly Welcomes M-19 Agreement

*PA1607013088 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0025 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Bogota, 15 Jul (EFE)—The Colombian Government said today it welcomes the agreement reached in Panama between the M-19, national politicians, and members of the church "with satisfaction."

Meanwhile, the government stated that its eventual participation in the "national salvation summit" on 29 July, agreed upon at the talks in Panama, will have as a prerequisite a "climate free of pressures."

The president, in a communique read to the country by Government Minister Cesar Gaviria, described the agreements made on Thursday in Panama as "the path to achieve the release of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado," a former Social Conservative Party presidential candidate who was kidnapped by the M-19 on 29 May.

### M-19 Sends Message to Barco on Gomez Release

*PA1807042488 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Bogota, 17 Jul (AFP)—This evening the M-19 reiterated its willingness to release politician and reporter Alvaro Gomez Hurtado. The release will be public and the Colombian people will act as witnesses to this release. This was announced today by M-19 leader Carlos Pizarro in a message to Colombian President Virgilio Barco. The message was delivered during a Noticias 1 television newscast. Gomez Hurtado was kidnapped on 29 May.

According to Pizarro, the date and time of Gomez' release will be agreed upon during a meeting with Felio Andrade, former minister and personal friend of the hostage. The meeting will be held in one of the M-19 camps, and at that time, the basis for the great national dialogue, aimed at solving the most pressing problems faced by the country, will be established. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, on Sunday it was learned that Alvaro Gomez has written two letters. One is a letter of condolence addresed to Liliana de Sanclamente, widow of the Conservative Party deputy who passed away recently; and the second letter is to his wife, Margarita. In the letters, Gomez says that he is fine and adds that "We must all help smooth the path toward national reconciliation and democracy."

The letters, which arrived at the home of the deceased parliamentarian sometime on Friday or Saturday, will be published on Monday by EL SIGLO. Gomez Hurtado is EL SIGLO's director.

### Members Subject To Arrest

*PA1507190288 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1755 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] General Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, armed forces commander in chief, said a few minutes ago that if arrest warrants exist against M-19 members attending the meeting in Bogota on 29 July, authorities will arrest them in accordance with the law. Here is the report:

[Begin recording] [Guerrero Paz] We are part of the government and obey the president of the republic, who is our constitutional commander. Therefore, no additional comment on the subject is necessary. We follow instructions from the president of the republic, who has openly told the nation that he will act based on what the Constitution and laws of the republic permit.

[Reporter] Will the guerrillas be arrested?

[Guerrero Paz] We will act within the framework of the Constitution and law. Let us now talk about the Superior Military Tribunal, which today celebrates its 30th anniversary. [end recording]

### Rebels Reportedly Kill 12 in Caldas, Antioquia

*PA1807013388 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 17 Jul (AFP)— Violence increased throughout Colombia in recent hours with the death toll rising to 12 as a result of ambushes and executions carried out in several regions of the country.

Colombia's black Saturday began when the corpse of 67-year-old Hernan Londono, a coffee magnate, was discovered. Londono was kidnapped 2 months ago by National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas.

The police in northwest Caldas Department reported the discovery of Londono's body, which was apparently buried by the rebels 2 weeks ago after Londono was executed by two gunshots to the head. The ELN had demanded that Londono's family pay a ransom of 100 million pesos (300 pesos per dollar).

Another ELN group ambushed a police patrol near the town of Caceres, in northern Antioquia Department, killing three.

An Antioquia police division report also revealed that five people died in isolated events that occurred in the town of Apartado. The report stated that the crimes were perpetrated by hired assassins operating in the vast banana-producing region of Uraba, Antioquia Department.

Intensive police patrols led to the discovery of a body, which turned out to be that of 26-year-old Diego Velez Guerra, the nephew of Bernardo Guerra, senator for Antioquia Department. Diego was killed by pro-Castro ELN guerrillas in the jurisdiction of Peque, Antioquia Department. The police also discovered the bodies of a policeman and a rural school teacher in the same area.

The violence spread to a Catholic church in western Medellin, where gunmen killed a cameraman who was filming a religious ceremony.

As the authorities investigate the chain of events that have taken place in recent hours, the police report warns that this year alone approximately 1,300 persons have died as a result of political killings, and 60 [words indistinct] leftists.

### Rebel Group Kills 2 Policemen in Cauca

*PA1507191288 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Report by Alfredo Milla Mercado]

[Text] Yesterday a group of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, comprising 100 M-19 and FARC rebels, yesterday attacked the police station in La Sierra, Cauca Department. The rebels carried rifles, grenades, and powerful bombs. The attackers killed National Police officers Alfonso Elpidio Lopez and Ariel Taura Paz.

The attack occurred on the day when the M-19 requested a unilateral truce at the Nunciature in Panama City.

## Paraguay

### Police Detain Spanish Priest, Student Leader

*PY1707005088 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Jul 88 p 13*

[Excerpt] Jesuist Priest Juan de la Vega, and Hugo Yubi, chairman of the Philosophy School Student Association, were detained by the police, probably because of their participation in a panel on "The Theology of Liberation," which was held at the Philosophy School on 14 July.

According to complaints made at our offices, Father de la Vega, who presided over the panel, is being held at the security guard installations. No information was given, however, regarding where Yubi is being held. [passage omitted]

### Police Cordon Prevents Bank Workers Meeting

*PY1707010088 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Jul 88 p 13*

[Excerpts] This morning a police cordon prevented members of the Paraguayan Federation of Bank Workers (Fetraban) from holding a general meeting at their offices on Petirossi and Constitucion Streets.

A little before the time of the meeting, uniformed policemen of the third precinct blocked the entrances to the Fetraban offices and prevented its members from entering the building. When the policemen came, Fetraban Secretary General Victor Baez Mosqueira and other members were already inside the Fetraban offices. Police did not allow them to leave the building for several hours. [passage omitted]

During the incident this morning, some bank clerks who were going to attend the Fetraban meeting were beaten by the police. [passage omitted]

### MDP Supporters March To Celebrate Anniversary

*PY1607163288 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Jul 88 p 8*

[Text] Yesterday, Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] supporters marched to mark the group's 1st anniversary. The group was launched as a national political alternative. The "lightening" march began at the intersection of Cerro Cora and Mexico Streets and ended on Antequera. During the march, the demonstrators chanted antigovernment slogans, waved posters demanding the end of the current regime, "free elections, a democratic and popular government, fair wages, the dismantling of the forces of repression, the return of exiles, and the end of discrimination against women." The marchers also distributed pamphlets with MDP proposals.

The march was staged during rush hour and was supported by passersby as well as people in their cars. [MDP leader] Alberto Alderete made a brief speech, stating that "the MDP is celebrating its 1st anniversary on the streets because the streets belong to the people. It is time for us, the country's exploited, to establish ourselves as a political alternative for the poor and neglected in order to establish a democratic and popular government."

### Briefs

#### British Trade Mission Visit

Yesterday a British trade mission headed by Anthony Wesenedge, vice president of the Commerce Advisory Group for Latin America (LATAG), arrived in the country. The mission will set up a British products fair in the city of Presidente Stroessner, which will run from 19 to 22 July. The fair will exhibit food products, toys, gift articles, agricultural equipment, ceramic tableware, sports gear, pharmaceutical products, chemicals, medical instruments, cosmetics, computer parts, vehicle spare parts, fabrics, firefighting equipment, electronic ticket counters, and ornaments. The mission will stay in Paraguay until 24 July. [Summary] [*PY1607233088 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jul 88 p 12*]

## Peru

### Government Sells Embassy in Japan, Land in U.S.

*PY1507232088 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] The Peruvian Government has sold its embassy building in Japan for $70 million, Foreign Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada confirmed this morning.

Minister Gonzalez Posada also said that 60 Peruvian diplomats currently serving in various parts of the world will return to Peru, within the framework of the Foreign Ministry's process of rationalization.

The minister added that 2 acres of the Peruvian Embassy grounds in Washington have also been sold.

### Moscow City Official Feted by Lima Mayor

*PY1507135088 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Today during a special ceremony at the Blue Hall of the Lima City Hall Lima Mayor Jorge del Castillo handed the key to the city and declared Ye. I. Bystrov, first deputy chairman of Moscow City Soviet, a guest of honor.

During the ceremony, Del Castillo said: In the name of the people of Lima I would like to express our satisfaction in receiving such an illustrious visitor.

He also noted the great interest with which people from all over the world visit the city of Moscow and noted that it is a city full of expectations, not only for Peru but for the entire world.

Del Castillo ended by stating that the visit of one of Moscow City's authorities has great significance for Peru.

### Fisheries Minister on Pacts, Soviet's Visit

*PY1707030288 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Today Fisheries Minister Romulo Leon Alegria announced the implementation of a fishing plan to employ 25,000 people living on the Peruvian littoral.

After observing 800 metric tons of fish being unloaded from the fishing trawler-factory ship "Factoria Brincador," which is anchored at the Callao naval base, Minister Alegria commented on the plan.

Minister Alegria also announced that the Soviet fish industry minister will visit Peru in August to discuss fishing contracts. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Alegria] Regarding agreements with other countries, I would like to mention that there has been too much press polemic over this topic. Some people criticize the government decision to negotiate with Occidental or Shell for the exploitation of Peruvian oil. Other people criticize the government decision to allow the USSR to fish in our waters. Oil and fish are both sources of wealth for the country that cannot be used if the government does not have the necessary technology and capital to exploit them. [passage omitted]

Within the framework of this philosophy, we have allowed the Cuban fleet to fish in our waters. The Cuban Government has five ships fishing in Peruvian waters.

We will negotiate with other countries such as the Netherlands, Greece, Japan, Italy, the USSR, Poland, and Canada, which are interested in fishing in our waters. These countries have already expressed their interest in fishing in our waters. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Is there a plan to sign new contracts?

[Alegria] Yes, with Japan, for example, we have already drafted a temporary contract. We sent it to the Foreign Ministry, to the Defense Ministry, to the Economy and Finance Ministry, to the Institute of Fishing Rights—which is not a state-owned organization—and to several other organizations and people to obtain their opinion and comments. We will sign similar agreements with other countries.

The Soviet fish industry minister, for example, will come to Peru about 19 August to hold a meeting with us. [end recording]

## Reportage on Rebel-Government Clashes, Attacks

### 6 Guerrillas Killed

*PY1707031888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0119 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (EFE)—The Emergency Zone Political and Military Command has reported that six alleged terrorists were killed in a clash with a Peruvian military patrol at the Urbanayoc Hill, near Tambo, in La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department.

According to a military communique released in Lima tonight, the clash occurred on 14 July. The patrol seized weapons and grenades from the dead subversives.

More than 11,000 people—rebels, civilians, government officials, soldiers, policemen, and a priest—have died since the beginning of the subversive activities in Peru in May 1980. This year alone 715 people have died.

### Policeman Dies in Lima

*PY1607163688 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0451 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Lima, 15 Jul (EFE)—Police sources have reported that one policeman died and three people have been injured, one a security agent, in a terrorist attack in Lima tonight.

Five men and two women, all alleged members of the Shining Path terrorist group, attacked with machineguns two civil guards near a bakery in the "Palomino" neighborhood. The two guards were on normal patrol duty.

Police Officer Juan Rimache was taken to the Naval Hospital, where he later died.

The other people injured in the attack were taken to the same hospital. According to eyewitnesses, a women terrorist was wounded by one of the policemen.

The civilians injured were merely in the area at the time of the attack, a typical Shining Path commando action.

In another incident, in Canete, 150 km south of Lima, a column of alleged Shining Path members attacked the police station and municipal offices in the town of Omas, Yauyos Province, Lima Department. The clash may have left an unspecified number of dead and wounded.

Last Friday, a group of terrorists killed two policemen in Uchiza, a jungle village in San Martin Department. The same day in Lima, alleged MRTA members shot three policemen, all of whom were seriously injured and are hospitalized.

Since the Shining Path began its armed struggle in 1980, more than 11,000 have died, more than 700 so far this year.

### APRA Offices Attacked

*PY1707000688 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (EFE)—Today presumed terrorists simultaneously attacked four APRA offices in Lima. The attacks injured no one.

According to a report by Lima civilian government officials, the attacks—against the APRA offices in Independencia, Rimac, Balconcillo, and Lince districts in Lima—took place at about 0700 (1200 GMT) this morning.

According to the source, three individuals whom the police believe to be responsible for the attack on the APRA office in Lince district were detained after the attack.

Police sources have reported that the attacks were perpetrated by members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). Police Find Remains of Murdered Army Captain
*PY1607031488 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] The body of Army Captain Edilberto Vivo Vargas was found in a deep gorge near km 45 of the Central Highway. The victim's body showed signs of torture.

According to a police report, the officer was approached by his two murderers, who were identified as Mariano Uchoa Castillo and Victor Garro Castillo, when he was about to get into a taxi in Santa Anita. The two murderers, who are presumably members of some terrorist group, were captured in Huancayo and then taken to Lima.

Capt Vivo Vargas had been working in the emergency zone.

## Briefs

### EEC Development Aid

It has been reported in Brussels that the EEC has granted approximately $16 million to Peru for the implementation of two development projects in the Andean region. One of the projects is aimed at accelerating the integration process and the other to prepare a technical report of the Andean satellite telecommunications system. [Text] [*PY1607172688 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 88*]